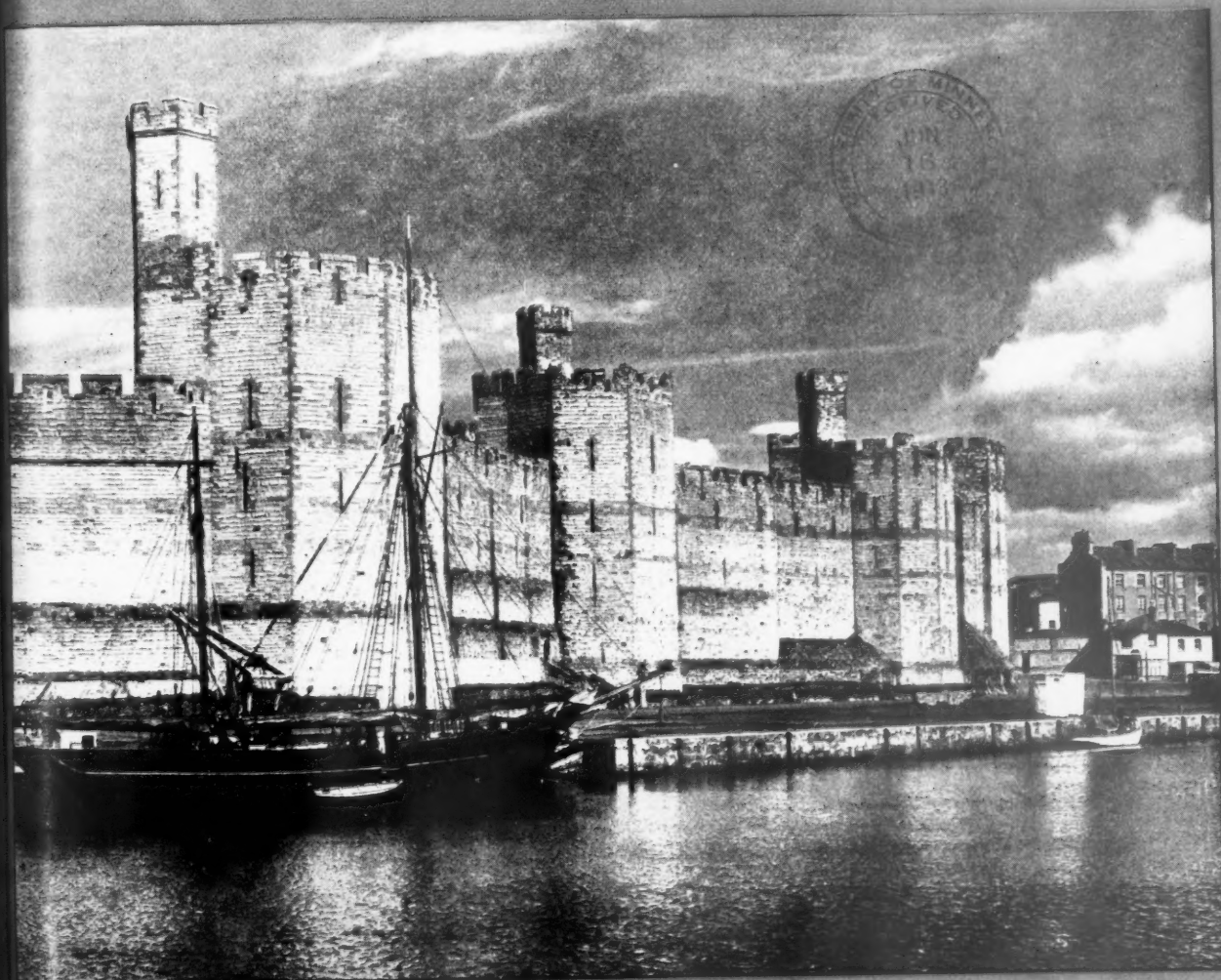


THIRD SERIES VOL 55 NUMBER 7

MAY 1948

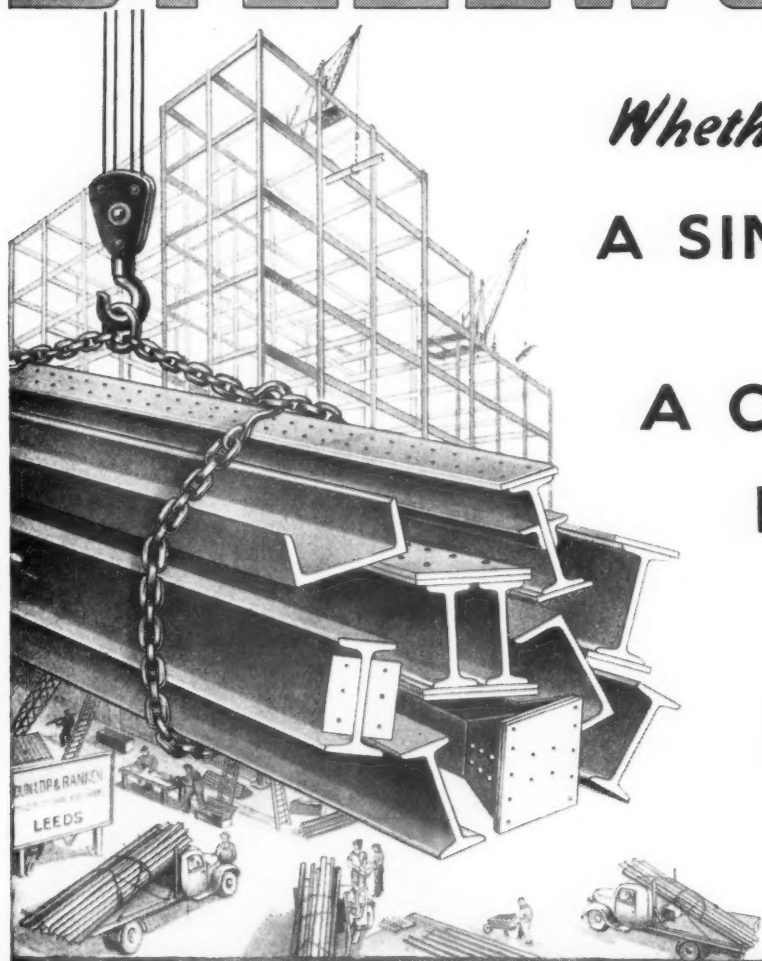
THE JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS

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Caernarvon Castle. From a photograph by Herbert Felton, F.R.P.S.

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THE JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS

THIRD SERIES VOL 55 NUMBER 7 : MAY 1948 : 66 PORTLAND PLACE LONDON W1 : TWO SHILLINGS & SIXPENCE

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The President 1948-49

Mr. Michael Waterhouse, M.C., B.A. [F] is to succeed Sir Lancelot Keay, K.B.E., as President for the Session 1948-49 on 30 June. The nomination was unopposed.

As every architect knows, the name of Waterhouse is part of the history of British architecture in general, and of the Royal Institute in particular. Alfred Waterhouse, designer of the Natural History Museum, St. Paul's School, the National Liberal Club, many town halls and other public buildings, as well as buildings at Oxford and Cambridge, was President in 1888-91 and Royal Gold Medallist in 1878. His son, Paul Waterhouse, was President from 1921-23, and is well remembered by older members as a scholarly and witty speaker whose addresses to the Institute were masterpieces of their kind and as a lovable personality.

Mr. Michael Waterhouse, enjoying the unique distinction of being in the third generation of Presidents R.I.B.A., was born in 1888, the first year of his grandfather's presidency. He was educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford, and studied architecture at the Architectural Association School, then in Tufton Street.

On 4 August 1914 he was among the first three to receive commissions in the 1/1 Nottinghamshire Sherwood Rangers Yeomanry, serving with that regiment in Gallipoli and the Middle East, finally commanding it in Syria.

On his return from the war he went into partnership with his father, spending the next three years travelling on the Continent visiting building work for the National Provincial Foreign Bank in Paris, Brussels and Antwerp, and in 1933 he spent 18 months on work in Southern Rhodesia. Up till 1925 in partnership with his father and subsequently with Mr. C. G. Ripley [F], he has designed a wide range of buildings, covering hospitals, banks, offices, and in particular since 1940 a large number of important factories, including Wellcome Foundation Ltd. Chemical Works in Kent; Monsanto Chemicals Ltd., Ruabon; and Messrs. W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works, Birtley; as well as churches, university buildings and various types of domestic work.

During his busy career, Mr. Waterhouse has also found time to take an active part in Institute committee work, in particular on the Practice Committee. He was Hon. Secretary of the R.I.B.A. from 1940-46, and Vice-President from 1946-47, and is one of the two R.I.B.A. representatives on the Ministry of Works National Consultative Council of the Building and Civil Engineering Industries. Mr. Waterhouse also served on the Council of the Architectural Association from 1921-24.

The Annual Reception

The five hundred and twenty members and guests who attended the Annual Reception on 30 April appeared to enjoy the evening, at least there were no complaints; on the contrary, the honorary officers and officials of the Royal Institute received many congratulations on the good organization. The Royal Institute has the great advantage of abundant circulation space in its public-rooms which, incidentally, have never looked brighter or more colourful. Two very long refreshment counters avoided the crowding which so commonly happens at such places. There were plenty of seats on the landings of the staircase hall, while in the Foyer were two small exhibitions to be inspected in the intervals between dancing and taking refreshment. These two exhibitions were arranged by the Library and JOURNAL Staff respectively. The theme of the Library exhibition was 'Circular on Plan', a series of prints and illustrations of circular buildings from pre-historic times to Frank Lloyd Wright's Guggenheim Museum. The JOURNAL exhibition was on 'Production of the R.I.B.A. JOURNAL', and consisted of a wall panel and table on which were originals of illustrations including the cover, samples of blocks and type, photographs of blockmaking, papermaking and printing, a panel showing how an advertisement is made up, copy, galley proofs and page proofs. A display of acrobatic dancing by the Stuart Courtenay Trio took place in the Henry Florence Hall at 10.15.

The guests received by the President and Lady Keay included the Minister of Town and Country Planning, the Chinese Ambassador, the Belgian Ambassador, the Polish Ambassador, the Spanish Chargé d'Affaires, the Danish Ambassador, the Deputy High Commissioner for South Africa and the High Commissioner for Rhodesia, the Rt. Hon. Clement Davies, M.P., and several senior officers of the Ministries of Health, Works, and Town and Country Planning. Municipal representatives included the Chairman of the London County Council, the Mayor of St. Marylebone and the Mayor of Hampstead (Councillor Oswald P. Milne [F]). Other professions and the building industry were well represented by the Presidents and Secretaries of the various institutions concerned. A full list of guests is given on page 319.

Among the institutions which hold annual receptions, the Royal Institute holds a high place. This is borne out by the fact that a very large proportion of the busy public men who are invited, find time to attend themselves and do not decline or send representatives. While it is primarily a social gathering the Annual Reception also serves to enhance the prestige of the Royal Institute among those in positions of authority in the nation.

The British Architects' Conference

The second post-war Conference is being held in Liverpool from 27 to 30 May. The occasion also marks the Centenary Celebrations of the Liverpool Society of Architects. The handsome Conference Handbook, of which we have seen an advance copy, is at once a programme, a guide and a picture book of outstanding examples of architecture. Elsewhere in this JOURNAL we have reproduced some selections from 'Recording Merseyside', a post-war co-operation of artists and architects in presenting Merseyside pictorially; some of the drawings are reproduced in the Handbook.

Unfortunately, the programme has had to be amended because Professor Sir Patrick Abercrombie has found that he will not be back from Ceylon in time to prepare and deliver his paper on *The Architectural Approach to Redevelopment*. It has been decided not to find a substitute but that Professor Gordon Stephenson [F] shall deliver his paper on *The Place of the Architect in the Building of a New Town* at the Inaugural Meeting on the first day, while Mr. A. Llewellyn Smith [F] will have the whole of the Saturday morning session for his paper on *Community Centres*.

An excellent programme of visits and functions has been arranged by three hard-working committees, while a fourth has arranged an exhibition in St. George's Hall of work by the City Architect, local architects and Liverpool University School of Architecture. This exhibition is open to the public of Liverpool earlier in the week. An excellent feature of the organization is the choice of St. George's Hall for the Conference Dinner.

The R.I.B.A. War Memorial

The Memorial to Members, Students and Staff of the R.I.B.A. who lost their lives in the 1939-45 war will be unveiled by the President on Tuesday 22 June at 5 p.m. The Memorial, which has been designed by Mr. G. Grey Wornum [F], takes the form of panels of names incised in stone on each side of the walls at the foot of the main staircase by the entrance of the foyer. The panels are of San Stefano Roman stone and have been carved by Mr. Percy Smith.

Members and Students are invited to be present at the ceremony. Where their names are known, the relatives of those whose names are included on the memorial are being invited. Members who know of any relatives who would like to be present are asked to send names and addresses to the Secretary, R.I.B.A.

The New Schools Exhibition

Elsewhere in this JOURNAL will be found a preliminary account of the Royal Institute's major exhibition for 1948, on school design. Before the war the Exhibition Committee staged a small travelling photographic exhibition on the same subject, and there was a quite unprecedented demand for it; the exhibition travelled all over the country until the screens practically fell to pieces. This augurs well for the popularity of the present exhibition, which is much more informative, larger and post-war in its outlook. The exhibition will be open to the public from 26 May to 19 June and will be officially opened by the Minister of Education, the Rt. Hon. George Tomlinson, M.P., on 25 May at 5.15 p.m.

President of the A.A.

Mr. R. E. Enthoven [F] is to be President of the Architectural Association for the session 1948-49. Mr. Enthoven, who is at present the Senior Vice-President, is a former student and member of the teaching staff of the A.A. School and has a long record of service on the A.A. Council. He was elected Associate R.I.B.A. in 1925 and Fellow in 1932. During the war he was a Civil Camouflage Officer in the Air Ministry and subsequently a Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Officer in Italy. Mr. Enthoven is relinquishing the post of R.I.B.A. Librarian at the end of May and returning to private practice.

Conference and Exhibition on Housing Layout

The demand for tickets for this conference, which is to be held on 9 and 10 June, has been very heavy, and all available accommodation has been allocated. While the majority of those present will be representatives of local authorities, there will be a number of private practitioners who are experts in housing also present. The list of speakers, which was published in the March JOURNAL, is a distinguished one, and the conference promises to be informative and useful. Reports as full as space allows will be published in the July and August JOURNALS.

The Exhibition Committee is providing a small technical exhibition, but in an entirely new form. The material, when assembled on screens, is being copied by photostat and the exhibition as shown will be in photostat form. This will allow the exhibition to be duplicated for touring, some demand for it from local authorities being anticipated. No decision as to the number of copies has yet been made as this will depend on demand. The exhibition as shown at the R.I.B.A. will include some models, but these will not be toured. The exhibition will be open to the public from 11 to 19 June, from 9.30 to 5.30, as well as during the Conference. There will be no official opening ceremony.

The New R.I.B.A. Librarian

The Council have appointed Mr. James C. Palmes, M.A., to the post of Librarian.

Mr. Palmes is forty years of age. He was educated at Radley and Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he read modern languages.

Until the outbreak of war he was senior assistant master at Hillside School, Reigate. During the war he served on the Intelligence Staff of S.E.A.C. in the Far East, and S.H.A.E.F. in Europe with the rank of Squadron Leader, R.A.F. Since the war he has worked with the Control Commission in Germany as Deputy Chief of the German Liaison Branch in Frankfurt.

Mr. Palmes is an experienced linguist, and has for some years been deeply interested in architecture. He will take up his duties immediately.

Informal Film Evening at the R.I.B.A.

On 13 April nearly 100 representatives of the teaching staffs from architectural schools and building and technical colleges as well as other educationalists gathered in the Henry Jarvis Hall to see some instructional films which had been selected by the Royal Institute's Film Sub-Committee and to discuss the use to which similar films could be put in teaching architecture and related subjects.

It was evident from the discussion which followed that comparatively few teachers are in the habit of making use of technical films as part of the regular school curriculum. This is no doubt due to the fact that at present few films exist which have been specifically designed to meet the needs of either architectural students or building trainees. Great interest, however, was shown in the possibility of using such films, and a number of useful suggestions were made as to the types of instructional film most needed. The Institute's Film Sub-Committee is investigating some of the most urgent requirements in this field, and is going into the possibilities of production.

Closing of R.I.B.A. Library for Stock Checking

The Library Committee has regretfully decided, in view of the urgent necessity for a comprehensive check to be carried out in all sections, that it will be impossible this year to maintain the loan service during the summer recess.

The Library will be entirely closed throughout August (31 July-31 August), and it will be necessary for all books out on loan to be returned at the latest by 30 July. Current periodicals will, however, be available in the Members' Room.



L. to R. Mr. A. B. Knapp Fisher, the Rt. Hon. Clement Davies, M.P., Mrs. Clement Davies and Mr. C. D. Spragg, Secretary, R.I.B.A.



Mr. J. Murray Easton [F] and Sir William Reid Dick, R.A.



At the R.I.B.A. Reception. Members and guests

The Festival of Britain

The Lord President of the Council has announced the appointment of the Council under the chairmanship of General Lord Ismay to supervise the Festival of Britain 1951. Among the members are Professor Sir Patrick Abercrombie [F] and Mr. Howard V. Lobb [F], chairman of the R.I.B.A. Exhibitions Committee.

Questions and Answers in Practice

At the General Meeting on 22 June, Mr. Charles Woodward [A] and Mr. Sydney Redfern, LL.B., the Royal Institute's solicitor, will answer questions on professional practice. Members are asked to send in questions beforehand, addressed to the Secretary, R.I.B.A., and marked 'Questions and Answers in Practice', not later than 16 June. Questions may also be asked at the meeting.



The President, Sir Lancelot Keay, K.B.E. and Lady Keay receiving Mr. Michael Waterhouse, President-elect.



Exhibit showing JOURNAL production on view at the Reception

Questions should be restricted to points of principle and professional practice; Mr. Woodward and Mr. Redfern cannot undertake to give advice on individual cases.

R.I.B.A. Diary

WEDNESDAY 26 MAY-SATURDAY 19 JUNE, 'New Schools' Exhibition. Daily (except Sundays) 10 a.m.-6 p.m., Sats. 10 a.m.-5 p.m. THURSDAY 27 MAY-SUNDAY 30 MAY. British Architects' Conference. WEDNESDAY 9 JUNE-THURSDAY 10 JUNE. Conference on 'Housing Lay-out in Theory and Practice.' Exhibition open to the public 11 to 19 June. TUESDAY 22 JUNE-5 P.M. Unveiling of R.I.B.A. War Memorial. TUESDAY 22 JUNE-6 P.M. General Meeting. Announcement of Annual Election Results. *Questions and Answers in Practice*. Mr. Charles Woodward [A] and Mr. Sydney Redfern, LL.B.

Presentation of the Royal Gold Medal for 1948 to Auguste Perret

At the R.I.B.A. 6 April 1948
The President in the chair

The President: Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen, the purpose of this meeting is to honour and to invest the recipient of the Royal Gold Medal for the year 1948. This Medal is awarded annually by the Sovereign Patron of this Royal Institute on the recommendation of the Council to His Majesty. This year, His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to make the award to a distinguished French architect, Auguste Perret.

Auguste Perret was attracted to architecture at an early age. If report is correct, we find him when only ten years old taking down from the shelves of his father's library ten volumes of the History of French Architecture, and not returning them to those shelves until he had read them all. Today, with his creative faculties unimpaired and his great energy undiminished, he is still regarded the world over as a pioneer of modern architecture.

It is part of his creed that in all design good proportion is the first essential, and that what is required to support a building should itself provide much of the ornamentation necessary.

Auguste Perret has gained an international reputation for his scientific and artistic use of reinforced concrete. His great versatility and ability have widened the field of his clientele. He is as much at ease and equally successful when designing buildings in which men may find some relaxation for the mind as in those in which they seek some guidance for their troubled souls. The very mention of the name of Perret conjures up some picture of the Champs Elysées theatre, or of the church at Le Raincy.

Since 1855, fourteen of his fellow-countrymen have received the Royal Gold Medal. To the long list of distinguished architects who have been thus honoured is now added the 99th name in the hundredth year during which this Medal has been awarded. The name is that of Auguste Perret, which in due course will be cut in the place of honour which has been set apart, there to remain as long as this building stands.

Mr. Howard Robertson [F], S.A.D.G., having interpreted the President's remarks, said: And now, M. Perret, you will permit me, I hope, to make a few observations on my own account. For more than 30 years I have studied and admired your work, and the admiration which I feel for it is shared

by many of us. I have, however, a small complaint to make to you: you have built a great deal and spoken far too little. If only you had reversed the process, no doubt a little well-directed publicity would have led to your gaining all sorts of medals ten years ago!

Joking apart, we salute M. Perret as an integrated architect. Not only does he imagine the solutions, but he knows how to do the working drawings and calculations, how to fabricate the elements, and how to organize the work on the site. He is the father of a real, organic architecture, and is the uncontested master of his work. His buildings have always been 20 years in advance of their epoch, but today we are beginning to understand the immense courage which animates him, the risks which he has run, and the richness of his imagination, which, not basing itself on precedent, has made successful experiments in many different directions. We hope to see the realization of his constructional projects after the war, and among them those at Havre; we want to see the building of his theatre and town hall in that town, which the English know so well.

Member of the Institute, President of the Higher Council of the Order of Architects, Chef d'Atelier at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Honorary President of the International Reunion of Architects, M. Perret now adds to his lustre by becoming a Royal Gold Medallist. We congratulate him most warmly, as the President has said. We salute in him a great architect, and we all feel that the award of the Royal Gold Medal, our Institute's highest award, has never been more fully merited.

Mr. Howard Robertson spoke first in French and then in English.

The President: I call upon two past Royal Gold Medallists, Sir Percy Thomas and Mr. Edward Maufe, to escort Monsieur Auguste Perret to the platform.

M. Perret having come to the platform, the President continued: By virtue of the office of President, I formally invest you with the Royal Gold Medal awarded to you by His Majesty King George VI on the recommendation of the Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and as President I congratulate you on behalf of the whole of the Royal Institute.

M. Auguste Perret, speaking in French, said: Mr. President, Mr. Ambassador,



Ladies and Gentlemen, I am moved, happy and proud to receive a distinction which I regard as the highest recompense that an architect is able to receive here below. My satisfaction is all the greater because the way that I have followed is not one which usually leads to honours. My satisfaction is in fact so great that I can find no words to express it and to thank His Majesty the King and all of you. I can only say again how much I am moved, happy and proud—proud for myself and proud for my country. That is all.

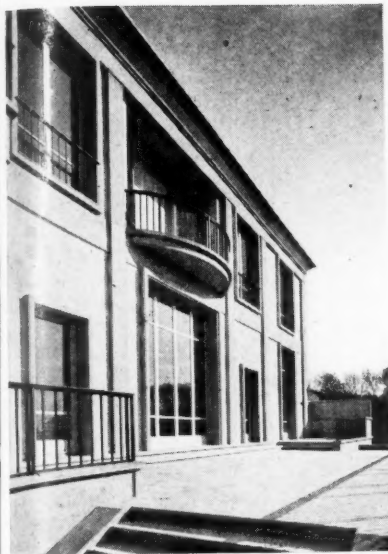
The President: May I call upon His Excellency the French Ambassador to say a few words?

His Excellency M. Rene Massigli, K.B.E. (The French Ambassador), speaking in French, said: Mr. President, I do not know what I can add to the homage which you yourself and Mr. Howard Robertson have paid to a great French architect, Auguste Perret. I can add only one thing, and it is to thank you in the name of my country for the honour which you do to France in honouring Auguste Perret.

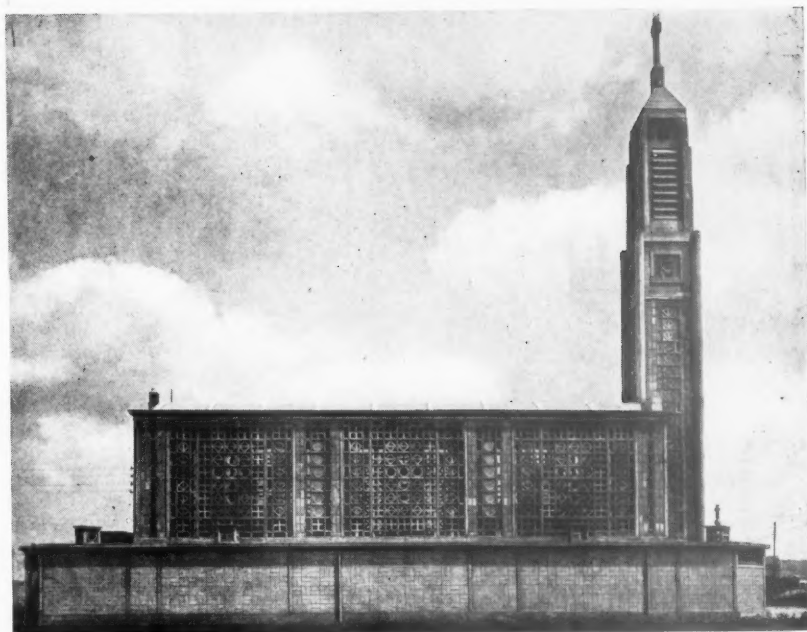
Continuing in English, His Excellency said: There is, however, something that I wish to add. I wish to say how much I am proud and happy at this new link which is now created between British and French architects. This country is a country of great architects and of a great architectural tradition. We French people do not know enough about British architecture. I have always complained to my friends that you are too modest about the present and too modest, too, about the great architects of your past. I think that a country which has a great tradition of architecture from Inigo Jones and Wren, Kent, Adam, Vanbrugh and Gibbs can be very proud indeed, and has a right to be considered one of the foremost countries in architecture.

You have honoured Perret because he has related architecture to problems of construction and performance. You have a sense of proportion, and I hope that my countrymen will more and more study the architectural tradition of England.

I should like to say that in the honour just conferred on one of our great architects, in the new link thus created between British and French architects, I see a hope of more contact, more mutual collaboration, more comprehension and a more than ever greater consciousness of a common



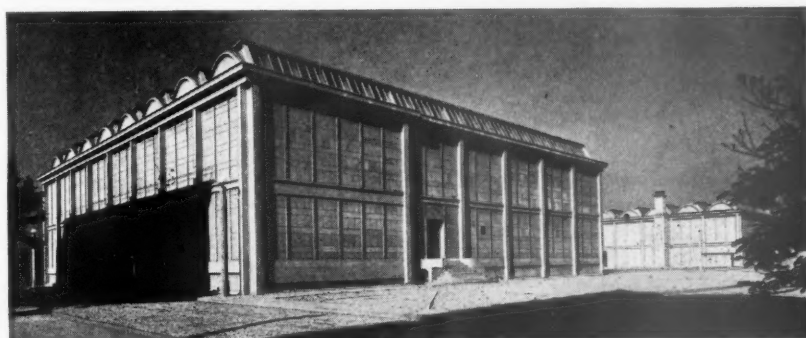
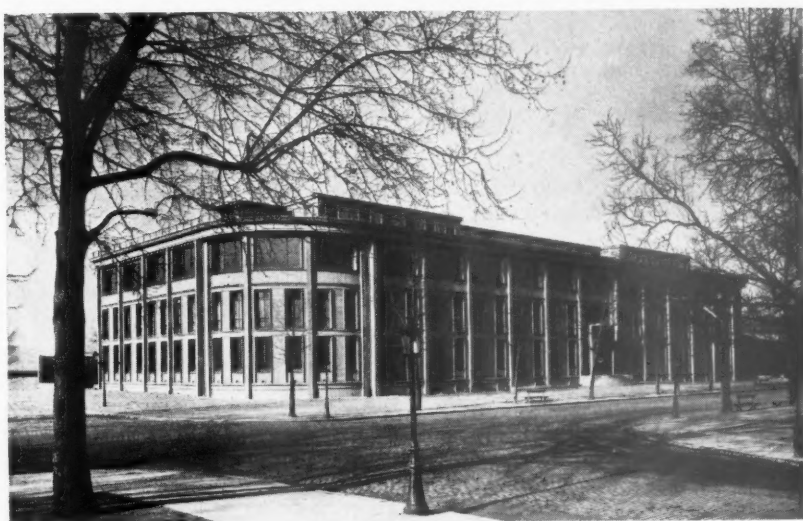
A house at Garches, 1928



The church of St. Thérèse de l'Enfant Jesus at Montmagny, 1925



Concert hall of the Ecole Normale de Musique, 1929



The Technical Service of Naval Construction, 1929. Above: the general offices; below: the laboratory

treasure from which we can draw and for which we are together responsible.

The President: I should like to thank His Excellency for giving up time in a very busy life to come here tonight and for his very generous and encouraging tribute to our architects. Our two countries have much to learn from each other. We have all so much to learn from each other in this world, and it is therefore sad when barriers are set up which are difficult to break down. Your Excellency has suggested the way out. We should all go forward together in harmony and with mutual appreciation of our art.



One of the chapter headpiece drawings in the Exhibition Handbook, by Miss P. A. Forman

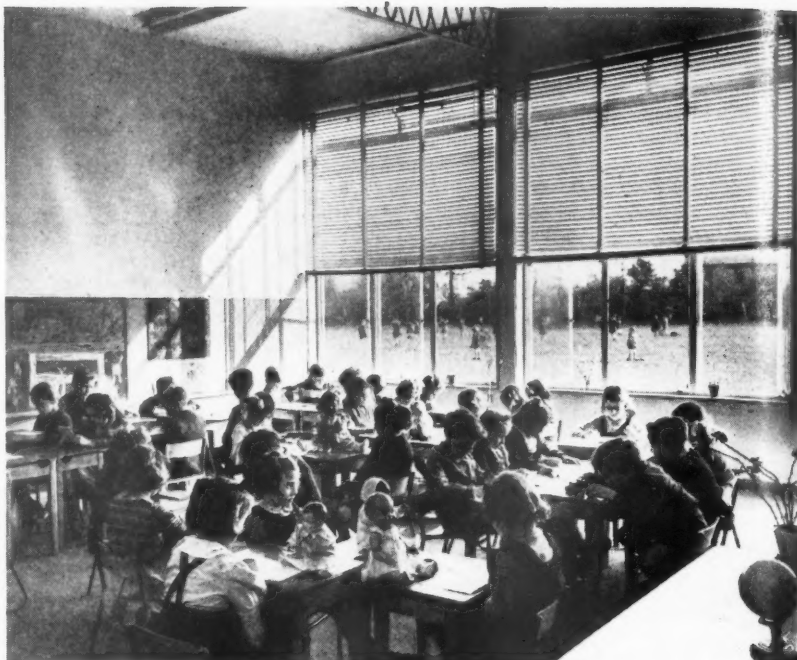
New Schools

R.I.B.A. Exhibition

26 May to 19 June

IT IS NOW fairly generally realized, at least by architects, that the 1944 Education Act has radically altered the technique of school design. By raising standards all round, notably in accommodation and daylighting, it has made out of date most of our existing schools—some authorities say 80 to 90 per cent—including many built in the inter-war period. Many schools, particularly in rural areas, have long been hopelessly obsolete, some of them even being insanitary.

Acts of Parliament have rarely been in advance of current thought and possible action; the 1944 Act is something of an exception in setting a target which will require many years of vigorous action and an enormous building programme to achieve. It will certainly serve as a stimulus to the architectural profession, which likes progressive and imaginative ideas. This exhibition by the R.I.B.A. is therefore timely. Aimed principally at members of education authorities, teachers and others interested in education, as well as serving as a focusing of ideas and technique for architects, it crystallizes the conception of the post-war school building envisaged by those who drafted the Act. Some people have said that the exhibition is slightly premature because there is as yet so little finished post-war work to illustrate. It is true that only about 20 post-war schools (some of them hutments) have been finished or will be ready for occupation in September of this year. But many of the new schools are under construction, on paper or being designed, and it is surely better to present ideas for common study now, even if some of them are in the form of drawings and not executed work, rather than when the building programme is under way and errors have become irretrievable.



A classroom in Cheshunt junior and infants' school: Hertfordshire County Council. C. H. Aslin [F], County Architect

With much experience behind them, the R.I.B.A. Exhibition Committee have taken a new line in creating a semi-technical exhibition which is realist in outlook. It is semi-technical because it is aimed deliberately at those sections of the public which already are keenly interested in education and know a great deal about school building and the possibilities presented by the Act. This is not a diffuse exhibition aimed at interesting everyone from the lay moron to the expert school designer; it will be far over the head of the former, whereas the latter has probably contributed to it, though even he will find interest in the work of his contemporaries. This deliberate narrowing of the field of appeal has made for a more lively and stimulating show.

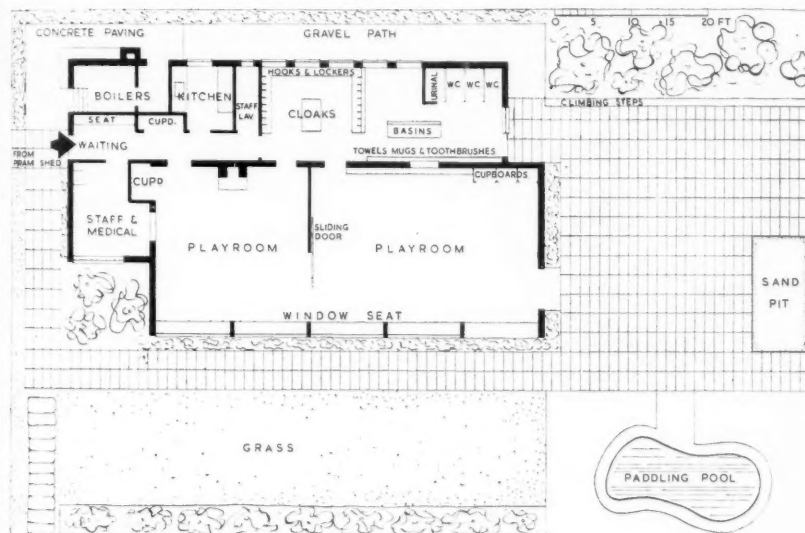
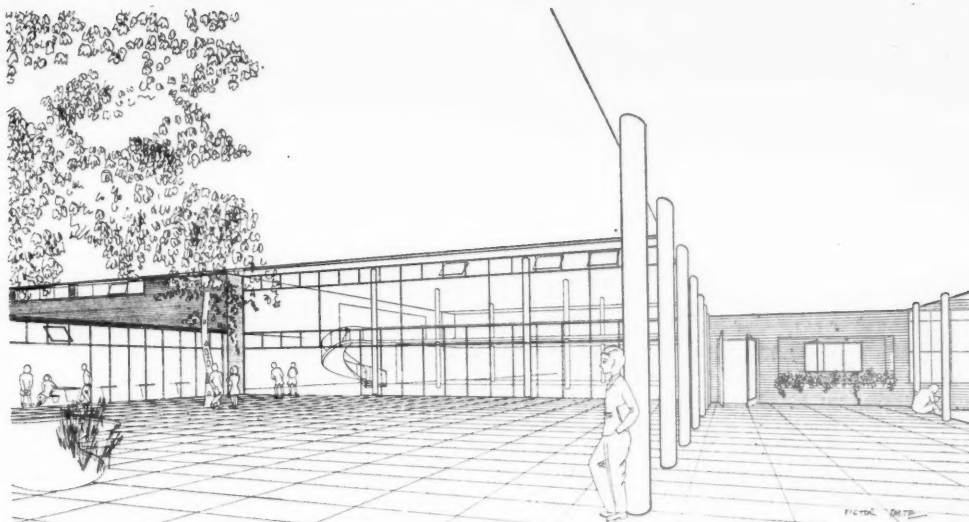
The 'story' is told crisply in four sections of screens without those stunts of presentation (such as strings leading from painted eyes) which are rapidly becoming irritatingly unfashionable. It is meant for the serious student who is prepared to spend some time at the exhibition and not merely to 'look round' in 20 minutes or so. It is however much more than a prosaic assemblage of screens; it is a remarkably good-looking exhibition with a centrepiece consisting of a constructed classroom. The classroom differs from practice only in that it has several models of school furniture instead of one. It contains an automatic film-strip projector showing a succession of views of British and foreign schools which present a variety of good ideas.

The exhibition begins with a small historical section showing education and

schools as they were and indeed as many of the latter still are. This is followed by 'Legislation' illustrating briefly Government action which preceded the 1944 Act and the principal requirements and intentions of the Act itself. The third section is the principal one and by far the largest. Its subject is the contemporary school building itself, and it is sub-divided into nursery, primary, secondary and technical schools. This section is a careful collection of the best designs either built or to be built according to the spirit and requirements of the 1944 Act. The last section is technical; this illustrates in an easily comprehensible form such problems as orientation, daylighting, artificial lighting, heating, insulation, auditorium acoustics and noise exclusion and, of course, methods of construction and the use of materials.

The Exhibition Handbook is in every respect parallel with the exhibition itself. It is not a catalogue of exhibits but an amplification of the ideas and facts presented in the exhibition and is written for the informed layman and those architects who are desirous of enlarging their knowledge of the subject. Its chapters include *Education Yesterday and Today*, *Location and Surroundings of the School*, *Planning and Design of Schools in General*, *Some Considerations of School Types*, *Architectural Design: creating the environment, the School and the Community*, *School Equipment and Furniture*, and *the Problem of Building Schools Today*. Like the exhibition itself, it is a compilation by experts, and it is well illustrated with photographs, plans and perspectives. It is not a brochure to be lightly skimmed through and dis-

The courtyard of a secondary mixed school at Rainham, Essex. G. Fairweather [F] and R. F. Jordan [F]. H. Conolly [F]. County Architect



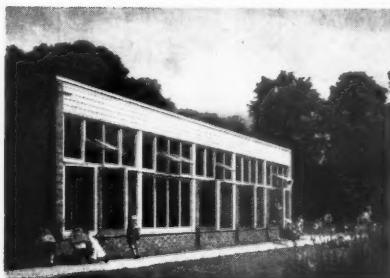
carded, but an informative booklet which should be useful for future reference.

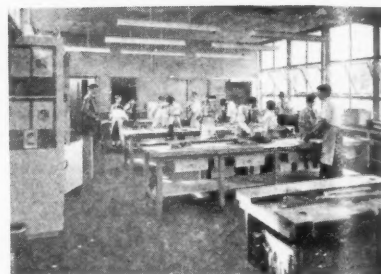
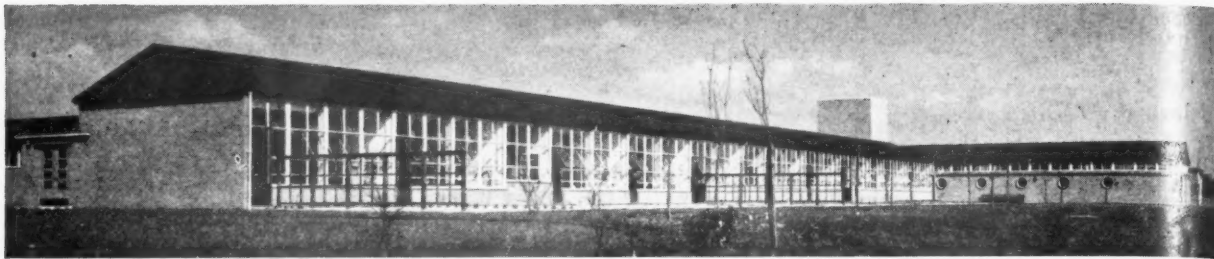
Such an exhibition as this cannot be created by casual collection and display of photographs and drawings. It requires careful and detailed planning to ensure that it is complete, accurate, up to the moment, and that it makes its points with clarity and precision. Few members of the R.I.B.A. realize the immense amount of time and skill, all voluntary and much of it anonymous, which the architect organizers put into the task. That members of the Royal Institute are prepared to devote two or three days a week, as well as many evenings and week-ends, for several months before the opening day in a piece of work which is purely in the interests of the profession and the country, is something of which we may well be proud; particularly so when the acknowledged high standards of R.I.B.A. exhibitions are compared with many arranged by paid exhibition experts, backed by far greater financial resources than the Royal Institute can afford.

The Exhibition Committee have asked us specially to acknowledge the important contribution which has been made by the Council of Industrial Design. Their special care has been the selection of school furniture and equipment. They formed a Steering Committee, which made general selections of items to be exhibited and the Council made itself responsible for collecting and arranging them. The collaboration has been both efficient and pleasantly free from the 'official attitude'. The Committee also wish to acknowledge the help they have received from those firms who have lent materials, lighting fittings, etc., for the construction of the classroom, as well as certain of the technical exhibits.

No arrangements have yet been made for touring the exhibition, and in any case it cannot be toured in its entirety. Members who wish to see it should therefore make a point of visiting the R.I.B.A. between 26 May and 19 June.

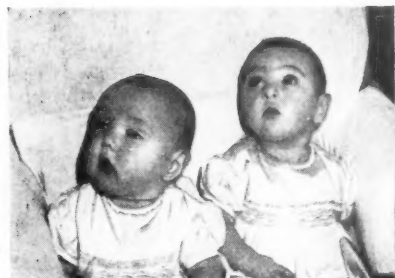
Homerton College Nursery School, Cambridge. F. M. Rutter [L]. Above: the plan. Below: general view of the exterior. Left: general view of the playrooms



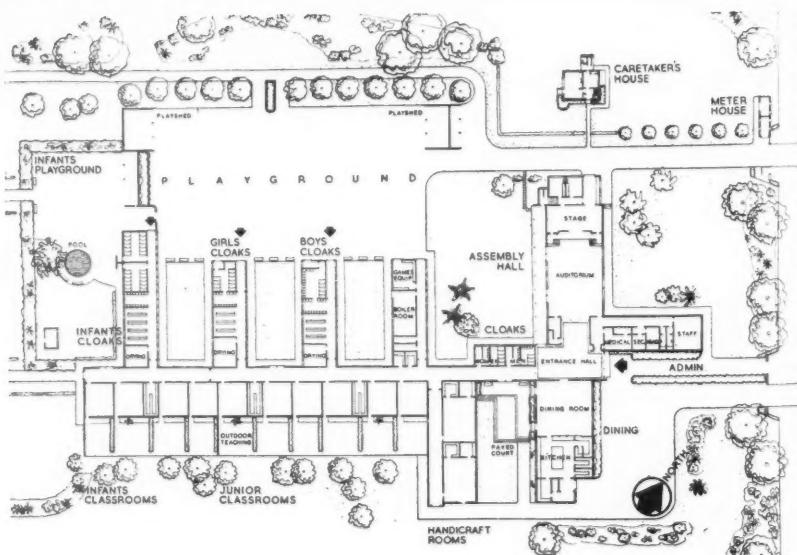


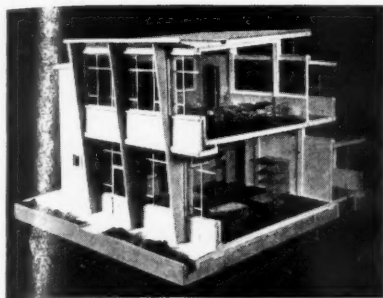
Woodworking room and kitchen at Bourne Secondary Modern School, Middlesex; 500 children. H. V. Lobb [F]. The kitchen is typical of the kind of installation now required in large schools

Field End Primary School, Middlesex. H. V. Lobb [F]. Top: General view of the classroom wing with open air teaching space in front. Middle: A typical classroom; note light fittings, acoustic ceiling, sunblinds, asphalt floor and rubber tips to chair legs. Below, right: The plan. The school is for 480 children in a 3 form entry

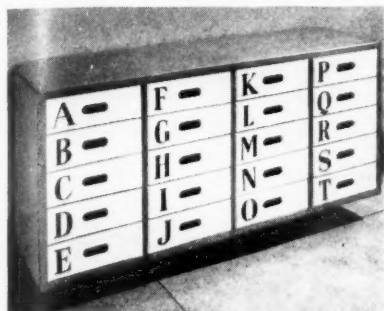


Future clients





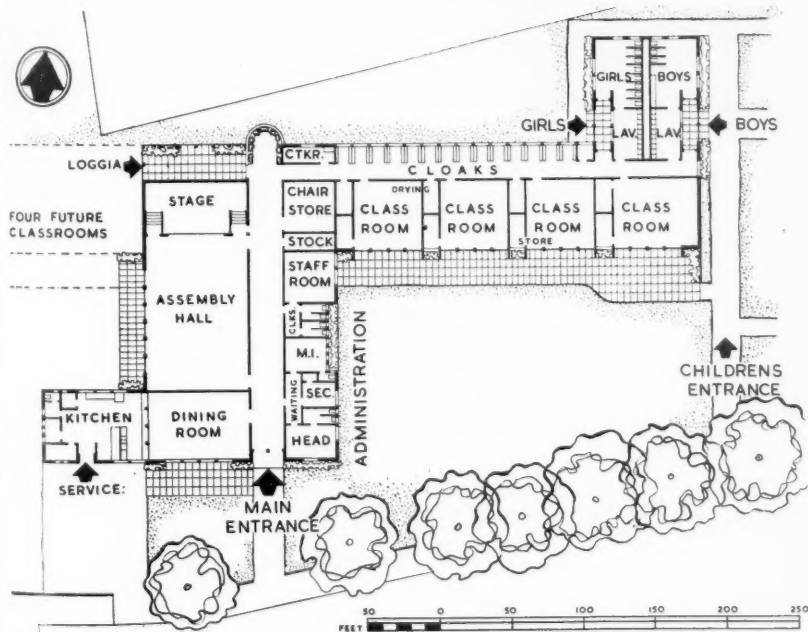
Model by Essex County Council showing how staggering of storeys in section obtains inner side lighting in all classrooms. It also shows anti-glare baffles between windows with hoods over



A standard infants' locker unit. The Hertfordshire County Council. C. H. Aslin [F], County Architect. Photo: *Architectural Review*



Exterior and classroom of Borders' Lane Primary School, Loughton, Essex County Council. H. Conolly [F], Chief Architect



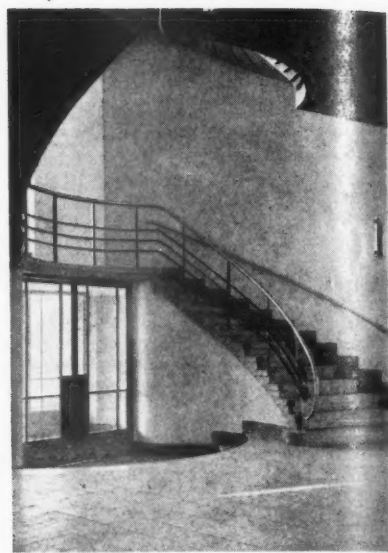
Junior school at Green Lane, Malden, for 160 children. The Surrey County Council. John Harrison [4], County Architect



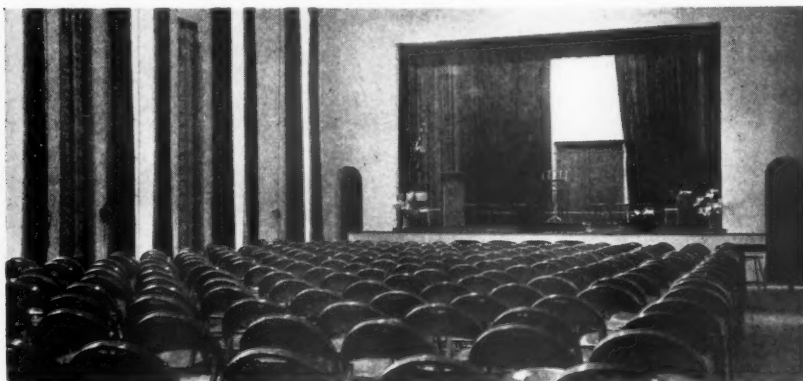
Standard desk for juniors. Hertfordshire County Council



Crowe Island School, Illinois. Eliel and Eero Saarinen, architects. Note the well-distributed low intensity panel lighting, the good design of furniture, and the air conditioning inlets over the teacher



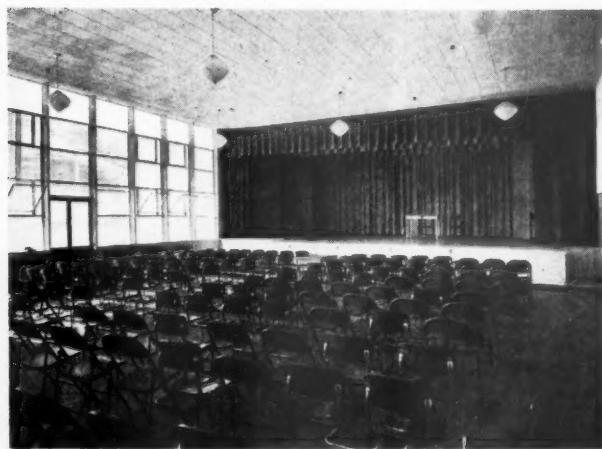
Main stair in a Rotterdam school. A. J. Van der Steur, City Architect



Gymnasium hall in a Rotterdam school. A. J. Van der Steur, City Architect



Classroom in a Zurich school. A. H. Steiner, architect



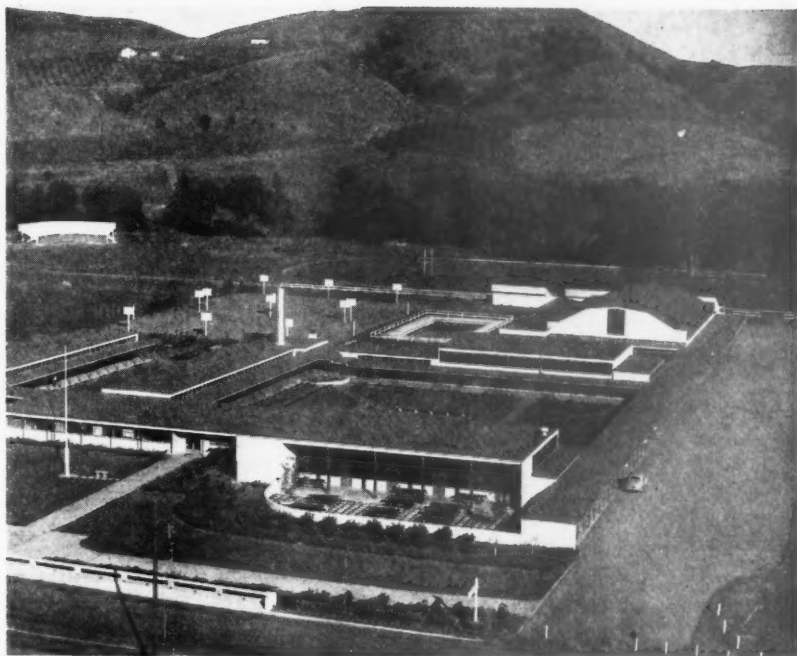
Cafeteria multi-use hall in Acalanes Union High School, Lafayette, California. Franklin, Kump and Falk, architects



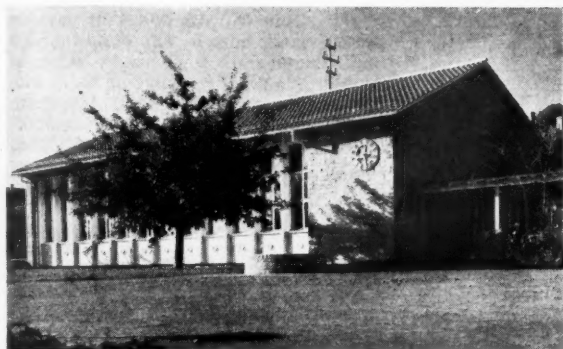
Staff rooms in Riksberg school, Sweden. Professor Paul Hedqvist, architect



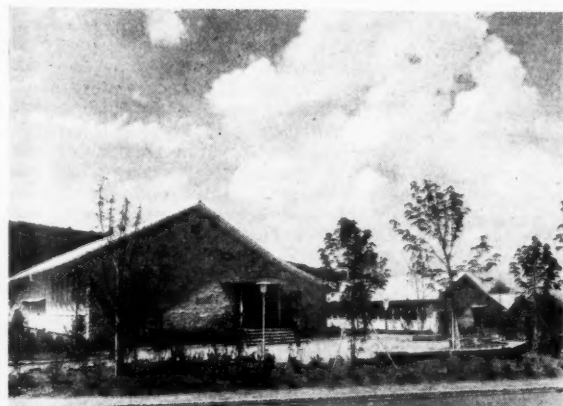
Entrance to primary school, Skansvarn, Sweden. Professor Paul Hedqvist, architect



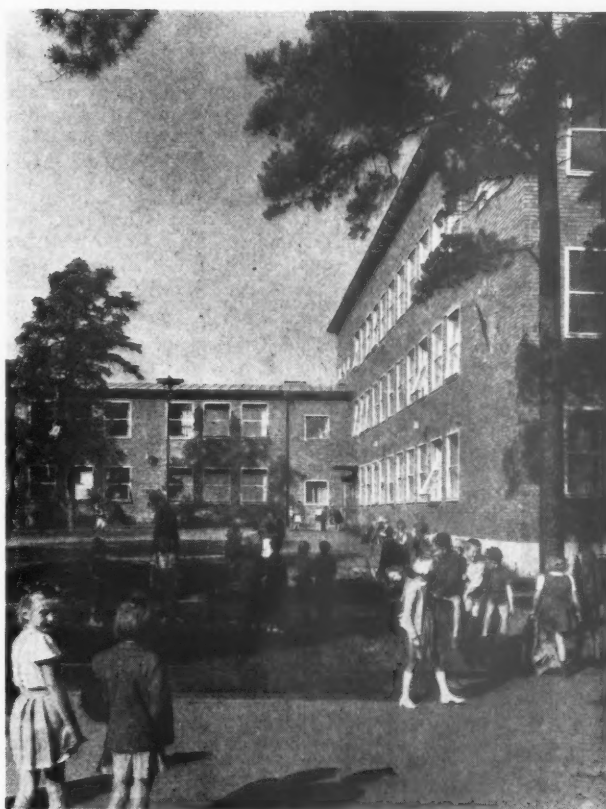
Right: Acalanes Union High School, Lafayette, U.S.A. Franklin, Kump and Falk, architects. A developed high school site combined with community use



School at Zurich. William Dunkel, architect. Stone walls, tiled roof and traditional construction



School at Zurich. A. H. Steiner, architect. Skilful site layout and planting are special features of Swiss school architecture



Primary school, Skansvarn, Sweden. Professor Paul Hedqvist, architect. Typical of the best Swedish practice in school architecture

Housing and Town Development

By J. H. Forshaw, M.C., M.A., B.Arch.(Lvpl.), M.T.P.I. [F], Chief Architect and Housing Consultant, the Ministry of Health

Part II of a Lecture delivered at University College, London, on 23 February and 1 March 1948

NEW HOMES UNDER PLANNING

Resumé

IN THE first part of my lecture I spent the time looking back over our history to discover what past generations had left us in the way of housing and town-planning. We found that it consisted of a wide variety of fine architecture of all ages throughout the land. But we found, too, that this was limited in quantity compared with all the bad building with which it was engulfed, and that most of this indifferent work was confined, generally speaking to the period after Waterloo. While realizing that we are perhaps naturally biased in favour of the 18th century, it seemed that there must be something more to explain why the majority of houses built during the last century are so ugly and unliveable. I suggested that these causes could be summarized as *the circumstances of the Industrial Age*, the nature of which I discussed at some length. From that discussion two significant features were revealed: (a) the great decline in design and workmanship, and (b) the rapid and muddled growth of towns.

We saw that the latter took place by the expansion of existing cities across the open countryside into neighbouring villages; by such villages themselves expanding along radial roads and by the growth of industrial settlements unrelated to any existing nucleus of urban life. Both circumstances were seen to be due to a general lack of public spirit and foresight, and to the nation's almost complete preoccupation in commercial success.

In conclusion I tried to cover in brief the history of the new town planning movement during the early part of the century, reminding you of the failure of successive governments to take advantage of what its exponents offered after the first world war. With that episode in mind I would ask you to focus your attention on the broadest aspect of the task that is now before us. Let me say that I can only give you in this lecture my own personal views on the way in which local authorities and architects should be tackling the housing problem, and I shall only have time to refer to some of the more important decisions which they will be called upon to make.

Housing and the Community

I propose that we consider Housing first from the point of view of the Community, for if we can obtain a true and sympathetic conception of what people really want we shall be in a position to satisfy their needs. I hope it will not be misunderstood if I emphasize what I believe to be the path of progress along which a society such as ours should be moving. We are at the threshold of an era in which community life is going to be very much wider and more general in the nation than it has been for a long time. We shall all slowly but surely regain the knowledge that life to be satisfactory must be lived not only in the family circle but also in a broader community. This tendency has been taking place since the 19th century in which the trend away from the earlier type of community—the rural village—reached its climax.

It is, however, impeded by the fact that we have not the material environment in which it is possible to build a civilized community. For the majority of our people there is no circle beyond their own families in which they can find any satisfactory social life. Their lives are desperately small and limited. They have no place to go where they are more than a mere unit—a box office return—at the cinema or at the dance hall. The social life of the population who live in cities and of much of the rural population too, has become absurdly centralized. Since there is no local entertainment and recreation people have to fall back on centralized amusement, and the results are disastrous for family life.

Can we decentralize the social life of the people? If we attempt to do so, the principle on which we must work is to integrate our urban populations into compact neighbourhood units. We must provide each with facilities, sufficiently interesting to draw people back to a balanced community life of friendship and natural social relationships, in which everyone enjoys a place.

Community Services

The repercussions of this as far as housing is concerned are very great, and should be

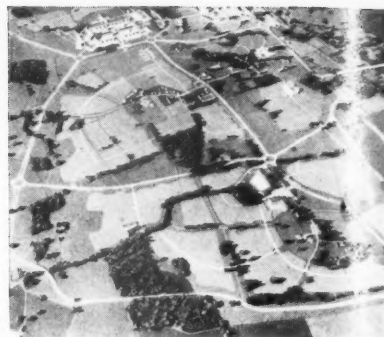


Fig. 10: Harlow New Town, part of model landscape showing residential areas Nos. 2 and 3

carefully thought out by all connected with it. It is from this point of view that our job is so difficult in these days. Besides being architects we have to be students of sociology as well. For instance, I believe, that the opposition to the good old-fashioned idea that 'the woman's place is in the home', is mainly due not to a distaste of bringing-up children but to the drudgery of house work as it is at present. In any case most young women can and should go out to work for some years of their lives. We can, therefore, add greatly to the happiness of women, whether at home or at work, by providing them with combined services. The point I wish to make is that if we are to do this economically we shall find that the semi-detached house is quite the worst type to serve. Flats, maisonettes and terrace houses will be the easiest, and for this reason alone, will win popularity when the public see how these buildings can be made to serve modern needs—not merely be convenient receptacles to shelter a large number of people on a small acreage.

Feeding is one service that can be given on a community basis, by which the community dining-room becomes the centre of social life. The provision of such a service does not mean that the flats and maisonettes should not have their own kitchens, many meals will still have to be prepared and cooked by the housewife. Even so we shall see a great variety of prepared meals on sale in shops, requiring little or no preparation. There are also a great many other services that can be provided; for instance a system of district heating applied to blocks of flats, maisonettes, terrace houses and even separate houses will soon be a feasible and economic proposition. The same is true of inexpensive district laundries. Again, the dustbin for the disposal of refuse can certainly be superseded in urban areas and in groups of dwellings.

It must not be thought that all these ideas can be put into practice at once. I have no such delusions; but we must, however, continually press for improved facilities and services so that our new schemes will not be unimaginative and incapable of assimilating improvement.

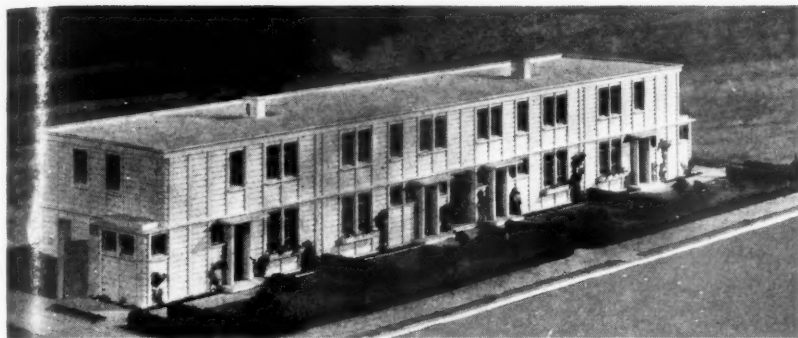


Fig. 11: A model of a terrace block designed by Joseph Emberton [F]. The proposal is based on that of the Cornish Unit House for rural use by Arthur Beresford [F], and is intended for urban locations. Construction is on a post and panel system

Gardens

Another field in which a closer community life may find expression is gardening. It is, of course, a not unpleasant characteristic of the Englishman that he likes privacy and the possession of a garden which is his own. This will clearly remain, but in many family homes the back garden is more a lumber yard than a garden. When residential units are provided with gardens, including besides formal and herbaceous beds, a specially created 'wilderness' with trees, rocks, sandpits and water in which children may safely play together, how much better it will be for parents as well as their young families. These gardens need not be elaborate, need not be expensive to maintain, need not be a long way from the house. A strip of estate garden can take the place of the back yard as well as the front garden, leaving only a few yards of paving between it and the back door. This can be the beginning of practical aesthetic education, not merely a safeguard for national health. But the great difficulty is to persuade people that these things are possible, not that they are worth achieving.

Town Growth

It is generally agreed now that much of the development of new areas during the inter-war years was misplaced and unrelated to all but the most obvious of its social functions. Good agricultural land was used for housing and industry, and houses were built miles from the areas in which their inhabitants worked, entailing daily long and inconvenient journeys which gave rise to great traffic congestion and fatigue. Moreover, most of the housing areas were merely dormitories without any adequate provision for recreation near at hand; this again involved hours of travelling time which should have been spent more profitably. While partially realizing these defects, and anxious not to repeat them we are, I fear, in danger of increasing our future problems by not visualizing the legacies we are leaving for future generations.

Two Measures

After 1918 we neglected to face up to problems of reconstruction and slum clearance in a way which the serious con-

ditions of our towns demanded. There were two measures that should have been adopted; the first was to rebuild on a large scale in the centre of our blighted towns, making them wholesome and tidy again, and the second was to go away and build new towns. Instead a policy of expansion and overspill was adopted, which was meant to be spectacular but proved to be no solution.

This time we had the same alternatives before us, to implement these two remedies or again allow the dreadful sprawl of London and all our lesser towns and cities to begin again. We are standing by the decision of our better judgement at the moment, but as there is still such a great danger of losing faith in reason and planning it is very important that soon we have something more than bare foundations to show our prospective tenants—the public. Moreover, it is not only housing that we need, very soon industry will be crying out for more factories. Where are these factories to be built? In the old towns or in the old suburbs? The answer is No! We must put new wine into new bottles. Thus it is to prevent the further growth of present urban and suburban areas and to provide locations for new industries that the building of new towns must be pressed forward with all speed.

New Towns

This is really just as important as the rebuilding of the central areas of our old towns and cities, urgent though that is. Both construction and reconstruction must run concurrently so that the new towns can relieve the pressure on the old by providing alternative residential areas and improved factories.

It is therefore to the Corporations of the New Towns that we must look for the building of new homes on a scale sufficiently large to demonstrate the efficiency of methods and organization. The need is urgent, the task large enough to justify special measures of production. Their architects and planners need not be fettered by the limitations of existing property or street layout since these will hardly exist. The opportunity is such that success here in the rapid building of homes and all other

buildings for community life can be a valuable demonstration to all authorities concerned with housing and reconstruction. It is also an opportunity for the Government itself to investigate the various advantages of selected systems of construction.

The problem of realizing the principle, that work must be within easy reach of home is another that the new corporations will have to solve. For instance it may well justify the erection of a factory in the industrial zone to produce on the spot the bulk of components necessary for building a large section of the town. But this will be only one industry.

Finally but not least, the scope of the work will give the architect and landscape designer the widest canvas to display his skill in layout and in three dimensional planning (see Fig. 10).^{*} If all these separate intentions, and many others, can be fulfilled for the first time in one town, it will mark a great forward step in the fortunes of the Mistress Art, and also create the new urban life foretold by Geddes.

The achievement of these two separate intentions—to rebuild our old towns and to build new ones—involves both the study of Science and the practice of Art. I almost said the science of Housebuilding and the art of Architecture, but it is so much more than that. It is rather the science which studies and the art which puts into practice all that is known of what the corporate life of civilized communities should be; because houses cannot be considered in separation from the places in which they are built nor the people who live in them from the lives they want to lead. We should remember therefore that whatever distinctions we make for the sake of convenience in doing the work are purely artificial. With that qualification—driven I hope, firmly home—I must now go on to certain of the more technical aspects of the problem, usually considered under the term Housing.

The Economics of Housing

The chief difficulties that face the country in realizing any building programme today are the scarcity of materials and the scarcity of skilled labour. It may surprise most people that I should dwell at any length upon these two apparently short-term difficulties. Surely it may be said we shall soon see the end of both these shortages. I do not think so. I do not mean that there will always be the acute shortages which we at present experience. But it seems to me fairly certain that we shall never again be able to use building materials, especially timber, in the extravagant manner that we have in the past. Although I accept this fact, I am not one of those who think that the result of such a break with tradition—being not a change for the sake of change—but the inevitable result of circumstances, will mean that we shall have to be content with second-class work. The possibilities of new materials and methods of construction are endless,

^{*}See *Harlow New Town*, Frederick Gibberd, F.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., H.M. Stationery Office, 1947, pp. 5, 14, 19, etc.



Fig. 12: Prefabricated Swedish timber houses, Peterborough R.D.C. View of north aspect houses facing a small green. The bedrooms on the south side are lighted by dormer windows. This house is suited to our agricultural and hill counties where it has proved popular. Cost and shipping is preventing more extensive use

and it is the task of the architect, the engineer and the scientist working together, to find those that are in the same logical succession of events as, for example, the introduction of the steel-framed building a century ago.

Volume of Building

Before, however, considering the possibilities of new materials and methods more fully, let me give my reasons for thinking that the old ones will not suffice. It must be realized by everyone that the amount of building that requires to be done in this country is so great that it will keep a large building industry fully occupied for, say, not less than the next 50 years. The chief reason is that the demands on the building industry by society as a whole have increased—perhaps more than doubled—in the first half of this century. We must remember that with the later phases of the Industrial Revolution there came parallel with it a social revolution. The result of which was to lift people out of an ageless rural society with comparative stability, and throw them upon a wider world in less favourable circumstances. Eventually this was to quicken the rate of progress and evolution.

In the contemporary state of this country all classes of men and women are aware of a greater field of human affairs than they could have experienced had they lived a hundred years earlier. It is not possible for the children of today to return to a purely parochial life, nor is it right that they should. But the alternatives that they have chosen have not always appeared as a change for the better—quite the contrary. Indeed, a great deal can be made of the argument that life in the past was not only simple but virtuous. This is to some extent true, but the momentum of circumstances cannot be resisted. The evolution of society can never be retraced. If we attempt to check it we may deflect it from its path, but the 'good old days' can never be regained. We must inevitably look to the future for happiness and prosperity, in good new days ahead.

In the past the village inn and the parish church had been sufficient to satisfy the recreational and spiritual needs of the average community. But today its real needs are the wider facilities afforded by other centres of social life providing cul-

tural enjoyment for leisure hours of a kind which until recent years were beyond the reach of most people. In short, people require more varied entertainment, better transport, better educational facilities; they also require more and better homes. That is the simple, obvious reason why the old traditional methods and materials alone will not solve the housing problem speedily. In these circumstances we cannot expect the building industry to remain unchanged. It will have to widen its field of activities, seek quicker and more economical forms of construction. In other words we shall be compelled to make increased use of 'prefabrication', that is the employment of factory-made building units (see Figs. 11 and 12).

Factory-made Buildings

There are also other reasons, besides that of a much greater demand, why the principle of this method should be more widely adopted. One is, that this demand for accommodation of all kinds, has been made greater and more urgent by war damage. For let us not forget that the building destroyed by wartime raiding represented in the aggregate the work of very many years under conditions of adequate labour, abundant materials and finance. Another, as I have indicated, is that we cannot obtain the quantity of materials that pre-war permanent building required even if we could afford them. Similarly, the large labour force that they would require is not available. Many of us have, I fear, not fully realized until recently the degree of national impoverishment.

But there is more to it than this. If we are going to achieve elasticity in town and country planning many buildings will have to be made of lighter and perhaps detachable units, to facilitate rapid and economical dismantling when their purpose has been fulfilled. Most of the town plans recently prepared can only be achieved in stages. During the years of reconstruction these plans will inevitably be altered; in any case many will involve the erection of more or less temporary buildings, particularly community buildings which will be replaced when better equipped structures can be produced. If the principle of prefabrication is adopted many buildings which would otherwise not be built for many years, for instance schools, com-



Figs. 13 and 14: Top: Prefabricated Nursery School at Berne. A post and panel construction permitting rapid erection to a flexible plan. Schools of this kind might go a long way to meet the present lack of accommodation. Below: A warehouse near Zurich, of the same construction. This huge storage building was built in three weeks. Suitable for factories in reconstruction areas and new towns. Alex. Bosshard, architect

munity and recreational centres, hostels, shops and offices, can be incorporated in the early stages of recovery. Production in factories of standardized prefabricated components is, I am sure, the most effective means of realizing these plans in a reasonable time. Furthermore, if attention is paid to the design, colour and siting of these buildings they can make an outstanding contribution to the urban or rural scene. (See Figs. 13 and 14.)

Prefabrication will remain, but it is certain that there will be a great deal of opposition to the idea before it is a common practice. Indeed, it is evident that on the whole the architectural profession and the building industry are only prepared to accept it as an emergency measure. This means, I believe, that we are not facing up to the real nature of our problem, which is to make possible a system of construction suited to the age in which we now live.

In the years since 1914 it has become increasingly evident in every field that the British way of life is at a turning point in its history. Our social ideas and practices have changed. Under science our potential influence over nature has increased to unbelievable bounds—but most important of all, in world economic and military affairs the place of Great Britain in relation to other world powers has fundamentally altered. Is it not natural then that in architecture also we should study the facts of our present position and look with an intelligent imagination into the future.

What then will prefabrication involve? In the first place a new branch of the building industry will have to take its place alongside the firms using traditional methods. The work of this new branch will mainly be done in the factory, and



Figs. 15, 16 and 17. Above: Terrace houses, Ditton Marsh, Warminster. G. Blair Imrie [F]. Features of the layout embody the close, green and alternative methods of linking blocks together. A satisfactory variety of enclosure with special interest in detail and the use of colour

Left: Terrace houses, Worthing. C. Cowles-Voysey [F]. The wide grass forecourts before the fine Regency-like blocks give this scheme an outstanding quality

Top left: A group of semi-detached cottages for Amptill U.D.C., by Professor A. E. Richardson, R.A. [F] reminiscent of country estate work by Nash in its colourful finish. Note the link formed by outbuildings

research will have to be carried out into the ways and means by which the manufactured components can be transported to the site and assembled in the shortest possible time. This, of course, is being done at present, but there is room for much improvement. Secondly, it means that architects must take a much keener interest in the possibility of greater structural efficiency and the manufacture of alternative materials than we are doing at the present time.

Traditional Methods in Modern Usage

Now it should not be thought that I am advocating factory-made housing and nothing else. That would be absurd; nor, I might mention, is there any possibility of the bricklayer going out of work. (See Figs. 15, 16 and 17.) Nevertheless, there are considerable modifications which should be brought about in order to use traditional methods to best advantage in the light of modern scientific knowledge and in the interests of speed and economy. For instance the shortage of timber makes it necessary to find other suitable and economical materials for the construction of floor and roof trusses that could be used universally in domestic work. Again, in view of the need for the greatest economy in steel, the use of pre-stressed concrete must increase beyond anything yet contemplated.

Height of rooms

There is, too, the important consideration of room height and its consequent bearing on costs as well as design. The bye-law requirement of a minimum of 8 ft. from floor to ceiling stands on no sound reasoning. And is, moreover, in my

opinion, quite unjustifiable today, especially in view of the much larger floor area that is now permitted. On the ground of economy also the adoption of a lower ceiling height would show a considerable saving in the amount of materials used and therefore in cost without any adverse effect on health or amenity. Moreover, many housing schemes in exposed positions, especially in the country, could be improved in comfort and weathering properties as well as appearance by a reduction in the height of rooms, bringing the eaves line lower. The Council for the Preservation of Rural England and other bodies have urged reconsideration on these lines.

Three Storey Terrace Houses

The controversy between advocates of flats and those who advocate houses is not easy of solution. My own view is that areas of high density should be furnished with an agreed balance of tall blocks (preferably maisonnettes or maisonnettes below and flats above) and three-storey terrace houses. The alternative is large numbers of blocks of medium height which, whether they are flats or maisonnettes, will not satisfy people to the same degree as houses. If many people have to live in tall blocks we must at least give the advantage of living in houses to as many as possible, for we know beyond doubt that the great majority prefer houses rather than flats. In particular the modern three-storey terrace house can be a most satisfactory home for families with small children or children of school age. It will be said that the three-storey house was the bane of Victorian London, and I am prepared to agree that this was true; but let us not be confused on this point.

The high gaunt three-storey suburban house of those days had often a basement floor and, indeed, it was often so arranged, that it was more truly four storeys. But I am not advocating a house of that type. The planning equipment and services of today make the modern three-storey house an entirely different proposition. I am not recommending a particular plan-type, there are, of course, several alternatives, but I am strongly advocating the adoption in principle of the three-storey terrace house for urban sites. (See Figs. 18 and 19.) I also believe that these houses can be used with advantage in lower density areas in conjunction with two-storey and single storey housing, thereby securing desirable variety. It is true that the house must be of narrow frontage and that the extra flight of stairs may be considered inconvenient. But on this point we must remember, that the housewife is in her home when she enters at ground level, she has not to climb a staircase with her parcels as she must do in flats without lifts. The advantages are outstanding in its favour—it is first a house and not a flat—and on that account it is much more likely to become a home of comfort and individuality. Equipped with labour-saving appliances it need not involve excessive housework. It would be altogether superior to the flat in privacy and quietness; for home life, rest and study. Each can have a private garden or paved terrace, perhaps opening on to a common garden. The need for perambulator space is easily overcome, and also space so often necessary for father and sons to pursue their hobbies without disturbing mother. Moreover terraces of these houses would be less expensive than blocks of flats of heavier

construction which must have lifts and other auxiliary accommodation.

The three-storey terrace house would continue the great tradition of urban domestic building which we inherited from the 18th century, and which is in danger of being lost by the universal practice of open siting on garden city lines. This is admittedly not a bad thing in itself, but we must realize that the garden city concept had many faults. In our enthusiasm for space we must not lose the sense of unity which each group of houses should express. Privacy we want by all means, but do not let us develop a false sense of solitude. Above all we must try to avoid creating the atmosphere of 'Suburbia' and all that has gone with it in the past. The more frequent use of terrace blocks of this type in the new suburban as well as urban areas would give an essential compactness which most of our newer schemes seriously lack.* These dwellings make economical use of space but do not overcrowd; are self-contained yet remain part of the community; give easy access to the garden and to the street but do not lose their urban character.

Maisonette Blocks

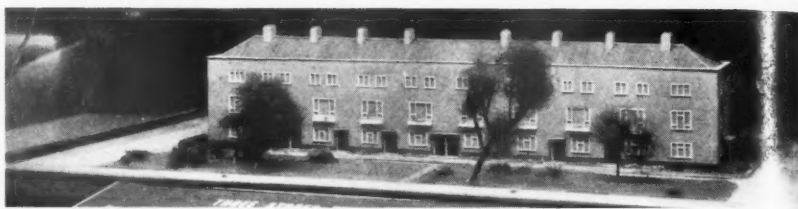
For somewhat similar reasons I want to advocate the more frequent building of blocks of maisonettes, incorporating sometimes a small number of flats arranged on each floor. One advantage of four-storey blocks of maisonettes without lifts is that they only entail a climb by common stair to the entrance on the second floor. As a substitute for high blocks of flats, seven-storey blocks consisting of three superimposed maisonette units with a top floor of small flats only would be an improvement.

The chief argument in their favour is again that they come nearer to the wish of the large majority who prefer to live in houses. In essence the plan is house upon house, and in that way tends to be more quiet and private. (See Figs. 20 and 21.) Balconies are on alternate floors only, thereby obviating one of the serious objections to balcony access flats. Ground floor dwellings can be planned with private gardens, and common gardens should be provided for the tenants of upper dwellings. Housewives who have had experience of both maisonettes and flats, state that the work of cleaning is greatly reduced because bedrooms are above the level of the balconies where the dust accumulates. Moreover, it is claimed that they are warmer in winter and cooler in summer, since ventilation and daylight are increased, they are therefore less liable to condensation troubles.

Suburban Housing

(a) *Houses and Cottages.*—What I have said with reference to terrace housing in urban areas applies equally to those of lower density. The fallacy of the semi-

*N.B. In this lecture the word 'urban' has been used to describe the areas of high density in towns and cities. The word 'suburban' denotes all lower density areas not classed as 'rural'. This broad classification will be found generally applicable.



Figs. 18 and 19. Model and plans of 3-storey terrace houses. Note the convenient arrangement, the kitchen and dining room being on the ground floor. The living-room on the first floor is quiet and bright. Bedroom No. 2 on the first floor could have a hand basin

detached house is astonishingly popular. As houses many current plans are excellent, but their value is not increased by the fact that they are semi-detached. In many country districts it is the natural and traditional form, but in suburban communities new housing should more often be built in terraces or in other united form such as a crescent or a close. The advantages of building houses in this way are threefold. Firstly, they take up less space, which means that a great deal of space which is usually wasted in small areas in between semi-detached houses, and which is of no great value to anyone in that place, can be accumulated and put to good use in providing more open space. This is not, of course, an excuse to increase the density of population per acre but a means of obtaining broader lungs for the community. Secondly, the homes themselves form natural community units instead of being drops in an ocean of separate roof tops. Far from making for home pride and individuality, separate or semi-detached houses often create monotony and loneliness. Thirdly, the saving in materials and time to which terrace house building would lead might well mean that accommodation, equipment and service could be of even higher quality.

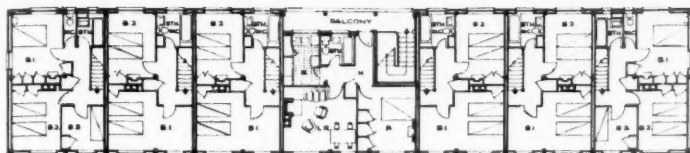
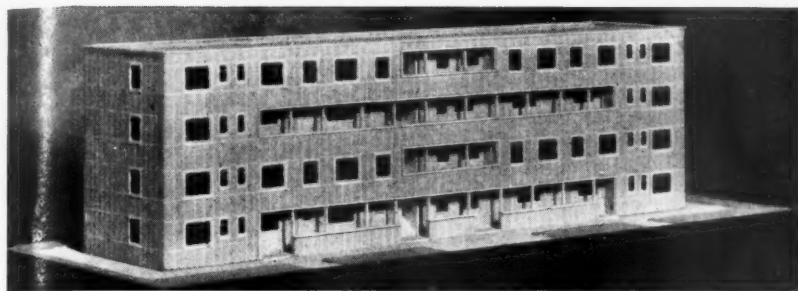
(b) *Hostels and Special Accommodation.*

—There are, of course, other dwellings to be provided besides the family house or maisonette. Single people both men and women need different types of accommodation. Small labour-saving flats are probably the most popular for women, but for young persons some form of hostel accommodation may be the most satisfactory. In the same way special houses for old people will be needed in every district. This is a subject to which we must direct more thought and careful study. Popu-

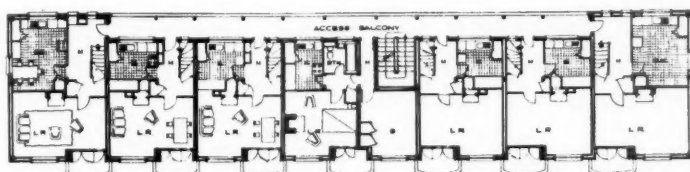
lation statistics show that such dwellings will be an increasing requirement in future housing programmes. The chief characteristics of these are that they should be arranged on the ground floor only and should not be isolated from other dwellings, shops or community buildings.

Landscape and Layout

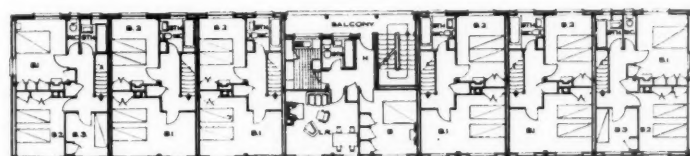
I have spoken of the range of accommodation, and the way in which it ought to be provided. I must now mention what is probably the most important consideration, the relation of the house to the landscape, and the inter-relation of building masses to one another and to the natural features. It is a serious problem and marks one of the biggest disappointments in recent years. In stating this I recognize the difficulties under which architects have to work—the restrictive conditions of the programme, of the site and the over rigid requirements of the Housing Acts. The latter are not sufficiently flexible for dealing with a site of unusual contours or with a site possessing features of natural beauty, historical or archaeological interest which need to be preserved. Nevertheless, local authorities have not always displayed sufficient care in treating these subjects. On the other hand some, often the smaller rural authorities, are defiantly conscious of their regional architecture and evince the liveliest interest in preserving the character of their villages and landscape, by rightly insisting upon the use of local and traditional materials. It is to be hoped that whatever anomalies there have been in these respects will be prevented in future by more intelligent regulations and more accomplished practice. Let us now examine how this can be achieved by considering a few examples in each of the three main scenes—rural, suburban and urban—within



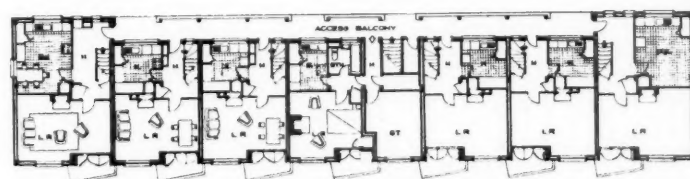
THIRD FLOOR



SECOND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR



Figs. 20 and 21: Model of four-storey block of maisonettes and flats, containing 4-room and 3-room maisonettes, and 2-room and 1-room flats adjoining the staircase. Note recessed balcony serving upper maisonettes at second floor level and short centre balconies serving flats on each floor. F. Gibberd [F] and D. Lee, Consultants to Joint Departmental Committee

which we have to create modern residential communities.

Rural Development

The need for skill in extending a small existing community, as opposed to the building of new residential units, is very

important. I would point to the conjectural layout for Stanton Harcourt in Oxfordshire. (Fig. 22.) The suggestion illustrates how, by a simple addition of terrace houses the amenities of the village are improved and the character retained. The village benefits as a whole by the pro-

vision of a 'green' and the new housing, protected from traffic, occupies what is otherwise back land inside the body of the existing village.

The same method on the simplest scale is demonstrated by an example in Hertfordshire (Fig. 23). In this case the 'in-filling' of 20 houses and a shop foreshadows the anticipated growth of the hamlet. If the houses are added as separate units 'rib-boned' along existing roads they can never be assimilated, but by the method indicated the character is not disturbed, and the filling of gaps tends to consolidate the existing nucleus.

Suburban Development

In suburban areas the establishment of a new or remodelled street pattern must precede building of any kind. If that is done we can avoid the unjustifiable delay and waste which the faulty siting of pre-fabricated as well as traditionally constructed houses is already causing in many areas. Local authorities on the whole seem to imagine that if they select the right design they have done all that is required—in fact they have only just begun. Houses have still to be sited in the right place, and even then the task has not been completed. Transport, shops, gardens, parks and recreational facilities have still to be provided—all this is part of the housing requirement in the wider sense.

Let me now enumerate some of the points in housing layout which are frequently neglected. In the first place there is this irrational desire to separate houses instead of joining them together to which I have referred; and remember that if they are not joined physically they should be scenically. Then there is the almost universal practice of facing houses on to a road. Moreover, instead of being a modest unpretentious affair it is often wider and more clearly defined than the main road from which it leads. All this is due to lack of thought as to what its function really is. Consequently, most estates are broken up and the natural beauty of the site lost by hard ugly lines. Ways and means should be found to reduce roads to a minimum and to utilize the space gained for footpaths, lawns and flower beds. The road pattern should be subservient and not dominate; it should be fitted to the landscape and designed to serve buildings efficiently and unobtrusively. The skilful grouping of buildings arranged in terraces and of varying heights can provide contrast, infinite variety and interest. Houses, instead of facing the road, can be built at right angles to it or at any angle which the contours of the site make natural.* Greens of different shapes and sizes are useful to maintain an open pattern in the setting of groups of buildings. Judicious use of new planting and the preservation of mature trees and hedgerows can give that unity to the whole scene without which new estates always

* N.B. Recent schemes at Coventry are good examples, and note how this was done at an earlier date, at Welwyn Garden City by Louis de Soissons (see Fig. 9 in Part I of this lecture, published in the April JOURNAL).



Fig. 24: Osborne Road Estate for Ashford U.D.C., Kent. A. W. Kenyon [F]

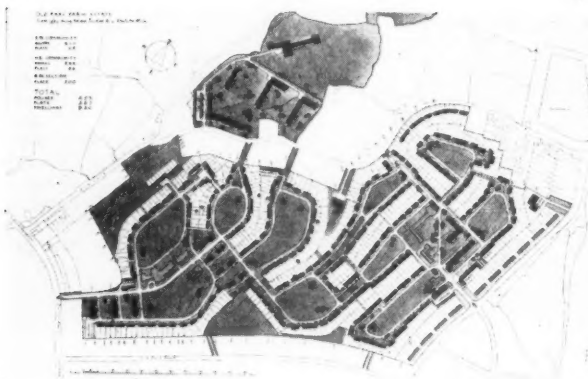
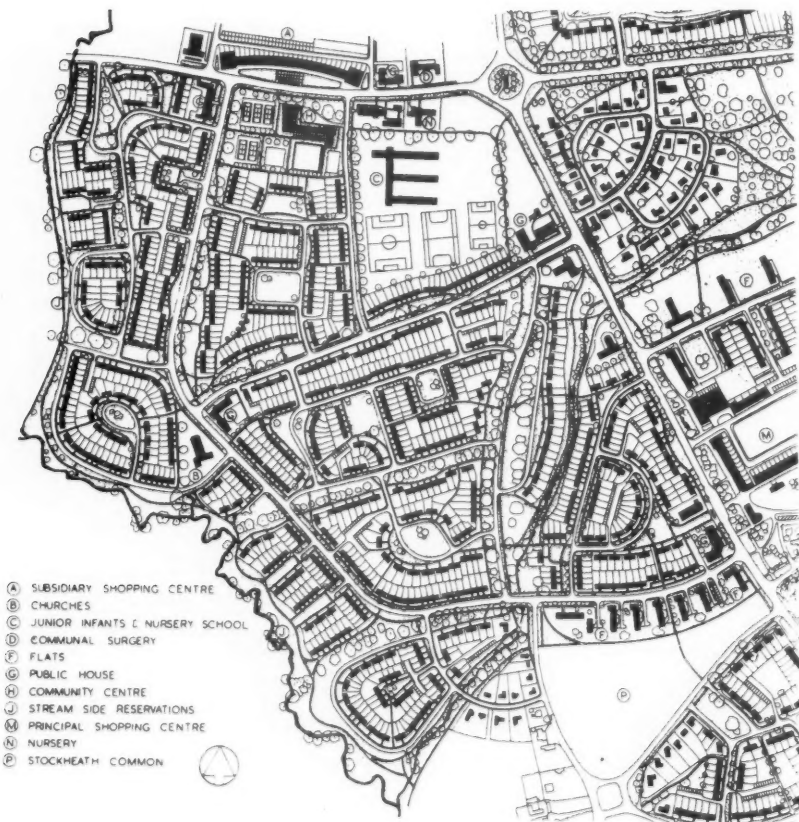
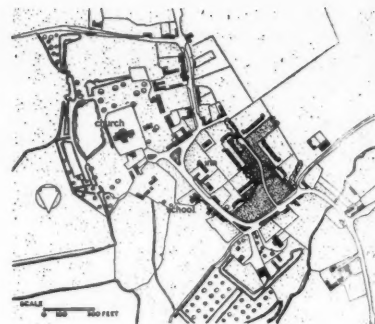


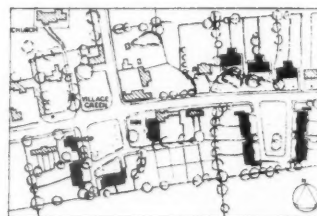
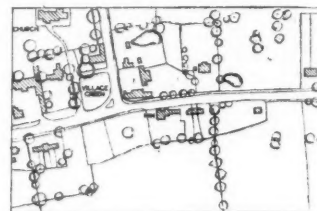
Fig. 25: Left: Old Oak Farm Estate, Dudley, Staffordshire. Derek Bridgwater [F] and the late Sir Charles Reilly



- (A) SUBSIDIARY SHOPPING CENTRE
- (B) CHURCHES
- (C) JUNIOR INFANTS C. NURSERY SCHOOL
- (D) COMMUNAL SURGERY
- (E) FLATS
- (F) PUBLIC HOUSE
- (G) COMMUNITY CENTRE
- (H) STREAM SIDE RESERVATIONS
- (I) PRINCIPAL SHOPPING CENTRE
- (J) NURSERY
- (K) STOCKHEATH COMMON



Figs. 22 and 23: Above: Stanton Harcourt, Oxfordshire. Shows conjectural additions to an old village where the preservation of character in its regional architecture is important. Below: A hamlet in Hertfordshire as existing; and under, suggested additions (see text)



look bleak and unfinished.* The question of the private garden is also one requiring careful thought; the ideal to aim for is so to plan our estates that we provide each house with privacy, making it unnecessary for the owner to erect unsightly fences which destroy the amenities of a neighbourhood rather than enhance them.† If these things are done, the monotony of 'two-storey housing areas' can be avoided. A combination of the pattern of countryside with the qualities of urban building must be the rule in the suburban communities of the future.

Some of these aims have been achieved in a notable example of housing designed for Leigh Park at Portsmouth, which will ultimately cover 2,500 acres (Fig. 26). The natural landscape has properly determined the form of layout, the alignment of roads and the shape of the house groups. Small copses, groups of trees and hedgerows are incorporated to form a green strip beside the new roads and between the house groups, and contrary to a common practice of a few years ago the line and junctions of roads are designed to minimise the felling

* Ibid, pp. 193 ff., also Report of Faringdon Committee, 1948, H.M.S.O.

† See *Land and Landscape*, Brenda Colvin, F.I.L.A. John Murray, 1948, pp. 208-214.

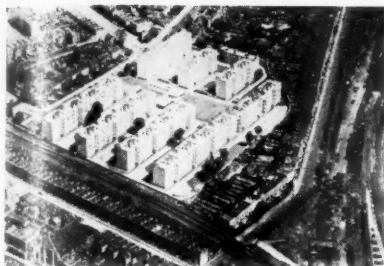


Fig. 27: Loughborough Park, Brixton
Edward Armstrong [F]



Fig. 28: White City, Hammersmith
Frederick R. Hiorns [F]

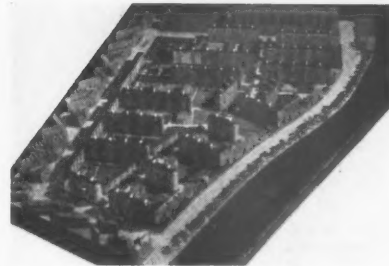


Fig. 29: Pimlico, Westminster
Powell and Moya [A4]

of trees and hedges. We have been too fond of destroying nature, imagining the harsh, bare outlook to be a 'practical' improvement.

Among other recent schemes I would refer to those at Ashford in Kent and at Dudley in Staffordshire (Figs. 24 and 25). The former illustrates careful site-planning giving a spacious effect on a gently sloping site, with informality effected by occasionally setting back on the road frontage. The latter incorporates the theory of the 'Reilly Green' in perhaps its best form. This arrangement in a district as drab as that of the 'Black Country' is undoubtedly one that can do much to retrieve its lost amenities.

Urban Development

Housing in high density areas naturally needs a rather different technique, but the same principles apply. A sense of community must be created and daily contact with nature made possible. It will be convenient at this point to consider some of the schemes for urban areas in London. I have taken as examples that of the Guinness Trust at Loughborough Park (Fig. 27), and the White City scheme for the London County Council (Fig. 28), both built shortly before the war, and the recent proposals for the Westminster City Council at Pimlico (Fig. 29). Loughborough Park set a new note when it appeared and the White City incorporated the latest planning arrangements (especially in staircase access blocks) up to that time. But a point that I want to bring out regarding densities is that on completion the three schemes will be comparable in general weight of building. In the 'County of London Plan,' however, the first two are in the outer zone, for which a density of 100 persons to the acre is recommended, whereas the scheme for Pimlico is in the inner zone of highest density (200 persons to the acre), demanding therefore the use of tall blocks of nine storeys in some positions.

In fact both the two former are marred by too many blocks of uniform height (five-storeys), giving over-concentration.

And consequently it is on sites such as these that the provision of maisonettes and three-storey terrace houses would, in my opinion, be most suitable.

The scheme for Pimlico is interesting, since it involves a new street pattern as the basis of its reconstruction. To the south is the broad stretch of the Thames just below

the Grosvenor railway bridge, which with a widened riverside road gives the site an important amenity. Within the limits of the programme the layout is designed to take advantage of this position. In departing from the old street pattern it marks a forward step. The scheme permits generous daylighting, and a feature is the provision of hot water and heating, supplied from the Battersea power station across the river. The design achieves variety in the plan and skyline, but fewer blocks of greater height and at wider intervals might in future be an alternative development on riverside or parkside sites such as this.

Public Authorities

Before concluding I would like to make a brief reference to the Public Authorities responsible for housing and planning for there is a very strong case for a reform of existing local government units in this respect. I would refer you to a book recently published by Professor G. D. H. Cole on 'Local and Regional Government',* in which he expounds the theory that 'we can afford to make our units of local government bigger only to the extent that we make them smaller too.' It is certain that at each level—parish, district, county and also the wider regional level—the local government authority has an important function to fulfil in housing and all the community services that go with it.

If planning is to achieve its object I am convinced that we must find the right authority, properly constituted, for each specific task within the whole range of functions, from planning the economic and social prosperity of a large section of the nation's population down to the executive work of administering services in towns or country parishes.

On the question of administration as much responsibility as possible should be delegated to the small elected body on the spot. The crucial point in all legislation is now, I believe, not at the higher levels of planning and research but in its local application. It is here that able professional advice and informed public opinion are so essential to ensure that the community obtains the best all-round service.

The Profession

In conclusion I want to say a few words about our profession which most of you will be joining in the near future. I need not dwell on its past achievements, but let me

*Cassell, London, 1947.

remind you in a few words of what is more important—our responsibility to the nation. Architecture in three dimensions is so palpable and so concrete that we cannot allow it the freedom of expression that we can to Literature or Painting. It does not matter primarily what the individual painter succeeds in portraying nor his accuracy in doing it, but it is important to everybody that each architect creates what is required of him. For the architect is a social artist. What he does will influence men's lives. A major failing of the architect is that he often lives too much in the past. He worships at the altar of history; which is a good thing in moderation and with the critical faculties fully alert, but it can become an obsession. It is clear that many artists, not only architects, fail to create anything that is effective, because they have never succeeded in finding the spirit of their own generation. I would draw your attention to Figs. 6 and 7 in Part I of this lecture. These show examples of monumental architecture on the one hand and humble cottage dwellings on the other—both created by the hand of the same architect. That is something for us all to contemplate. When our greatest designers are again ready to apply themselves to designing the homes of ordinary people, English domestic architecture will be resuscitated.

It is clear that, at this present time it is in eclipse, and although we may say that the nadir of its depression was reached in the 19th century, it has not yet been wholly redeemed. But I am by no means pessimistic about the future. In fact I believe we are making great progress towards better architecture—both in individual buildings and in new and reconstructed towns.

I have touched on so many large and important subjects that I must not try your patience further, but if I may leave you with one last thought it is this. Do not confine your studies to the academic syllabus of architecture and town-planning only, but explore also the wider fields of history and sociology; if you have not already done so it will open up a new field of awareness for you. Your approach to our present housing and town planning problems will be broadened and you will, I think, become increasingly aware, as I have done, of their immense implications in time as well as space, of their importance in the eyes of your great grandchildren assembled in this university in the year 2048 no less than to you in 1948.

Merseyside

The Conference Centre

ON THESE TWO pages are reproductions of paintings and drawings by artists and architects under the scheme 'Recording Merseyside', which was established about the end of the war. This far-seeing scheme aroused great public interest, and three exhibitions were held in 1945, 1946 and 1947 at which works totalling more than £1,500 in value were sold. There are, however, many benefits resulting from such a scheme beyond the laudable one of finding a market for the work of local artists. It stimulates interest in the life and buildings of the neighbourhood, it reveals many architectural treasures the existence of which tend to be ignored, it forms a valuable historical record for which future generations will be grateful and, finally, it is a first step in a local 'school' of artists.

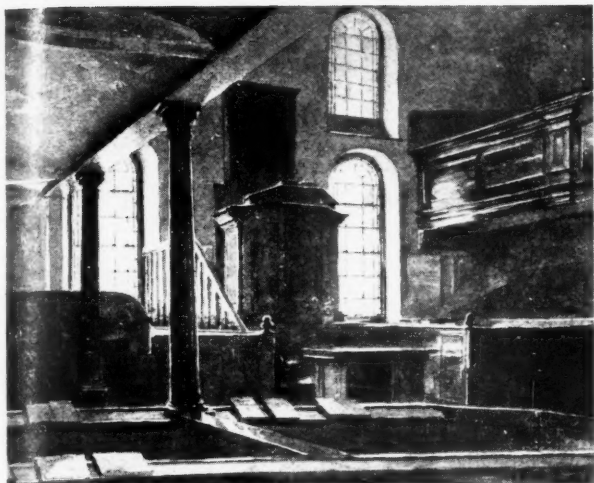
While 'the camera cannot lie' (a questionable statement at best) it is purely momentary in its vision, often over-emphasizing the ephemeral accident of light, the passing lorry or the inconveniently placed lamp post. The artist's picture, on the other hand, has a quality of timelessness which shows a building as an enduring feature of the townscape. The artist can select for emphasis those qualities which are the fruit of long inspection, careful study and many visits.

Naturally, in the immediate post-war years artists became somewhat preoccupied with the results of bombing, as some of these pictures reveal. Also, many of them very rightly were not concerned merely to record topographical detail. But, nevertheless, the pictures reveal the buildings in ways that architects will appreciate.

The photographs of the paintings have been lent us by Mr. Herbert Thearle, B.Arch. [F], who has been actively concerned in the scheme.

Top: Liverpool from Oxtow, 4 a.m., 4 May 1941; by Peter Shephard [A]. Middle: Dock gatekeeper's lodge, Canning dock, 1820, by J. Coburn Witherop. Below: Albert dock; by J. Coburn Witherop. Below, right: Palm house, Sefton Park; by J. A. Ashworth [A]

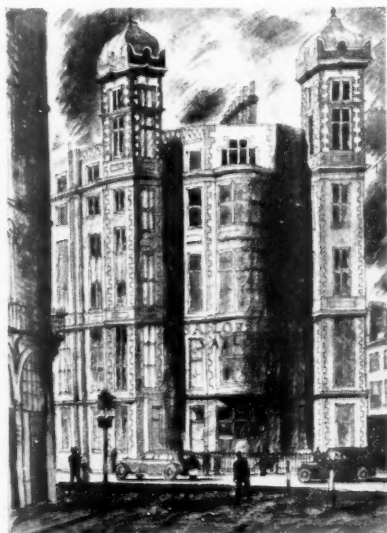




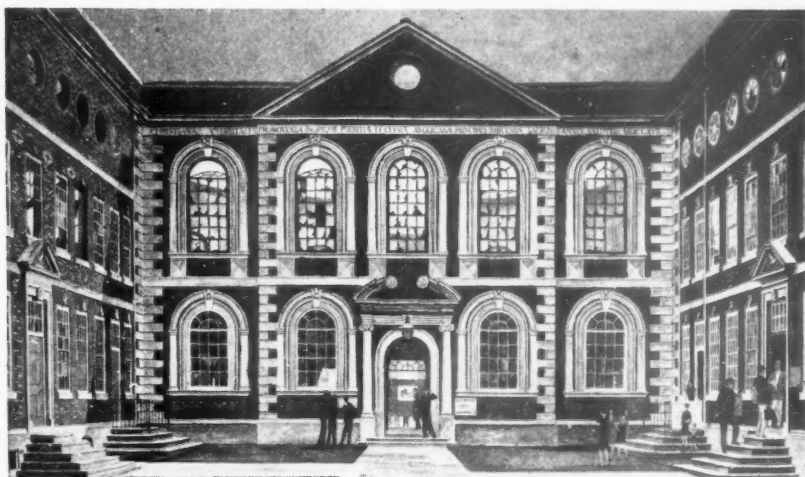
Ancient Chapel of Toxteth; by Charles W. Sharpe



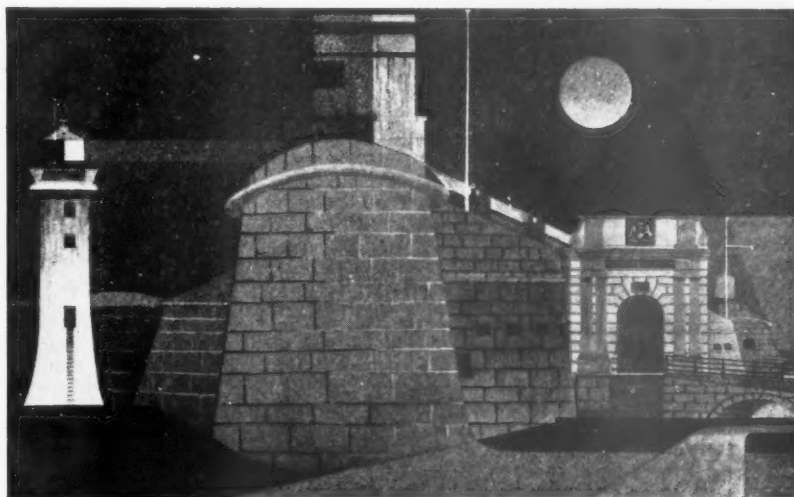
The drawing-room of 90 Chatham Street, 1870; by R. J. McInstry. The Corporation is reconstructing it as a period room



Sailors' home, Paradise Street, by J. A. Ashworth [4]. An 'Elizabethan Gothic' building of the 19th century



Bluecoat Chambers, School Lane, 1717; by Geoffrey H. Wedgwood. The building is shown as it survived the blitz



Perch Rock Battery and Lighthouse, New Brighton; by R. Bisson



The 110th Annual General Meeting 3 May 1948

The President in the Chair

The President: I have to present the Report of the Council and Committees for the official year 1947-1948 and to move its adoption by this Annual General Meeting. The Chairmen or other representatives of all the Committees whose reports are appended to the Council's Report have been asked to attend this meeting so as to be in a position to answer any questions that may arise in connection with these reports.

The Hon. Secretary: I beg to second the motion.

The President: The meeting is now open for discussion.

The Secretary: Before the discussion commences I should draw attention to a mistake in the Accounts. In the Balance Sheet under Sundry Creditors, the figure against Sundry should read £16,807 11s. 7d. and the total £21,848 0s. 5d. The grand total is not affected.

There are also two mistakes in the Revenue Account of Trust Funds on page 15. Under Tite Legacy Fund, £1 16s. 6d. should be £1 16s. 8d., and under Victory Scholarship Fund the total should be £342 13s. 11d.

Mr. Gilbert H. Jenkins [F]: It gives me great pleasure to thank the President and the Members of the Council for all the sterling work which they do on behalf of and for the benefit of the members of the Institute.

There are a few points in the report to which I should like to refer. The first of these is that I do note with pleasure that the Institute have extended their hospitality to the County Architects Society and to the City and Borough Architects Society in the same way as they did 100 years ago to the Architectural Association. It is to be hoped that these new Societies will flourish.

I should like to urge the Council to impress upon County, City and Borough Councils that their architect should have a status not subordinate to the Borough Engineer and Surveyor. In some London boroughs the architect has been treated as an assistant to the Borough Engineer, and in one borough where the housing was made a department under the Engineer, his knowledge of plans was such that in an uncoloured set of plans for converting a row of houses into flats, he objected to so many narrow passages running from front to back! These 'passages' were the party walls.

Those of us who are interested in the arts would like to hear what representations have been made to the various Ministries concerned as to the urgent need of keeping

alive the splendid British tradition built up over the last century whereby not only sculptors and decorative painters were called into collaboration with the architect to produce fine architecture, but all the minor arts and crafts were encouraged. All these arts and crafts are languishing for lack of employment. None of these are of use on the housing programme, and unless the Ministries can be made to see this, there will be no craftsmen to do fine work when public buildings are required.

The Board of Architectural Education, we know, must be having a difficult task, education of all kinds being in the melting pot. It is to be hoped that, despite recommendations to the contrary, the character of the Tite Prize will not be materially altered. Many architects in the past have been all the greater for having studied the Italian Renaissance, and no matter how modern in outlook post-war students may desire to be, some of them will be all the better architects if they study the great works of the Renaissance architects still to be seen in Italy.

The Architectural Science Board of late years appears to have attempted to extend its researches to cover post-war problems of shortages and substitutes. Study Group No. 4 is dealing with 'Building Economics.' Possibly a psychologist should be co-opted who might assist in dealing with the problem of output, as I note Mr. Howard Robertson lately pointed out in this room that American costs per cubic foot appear about the same as ours and, though the workmen earn two and a half times as much wages, they work twice as fast. Also the organization and equipment of the contractor is so far in advance of our own, that a better finished and equipped building is produced for no more money than is spent here. It seems a point which should be urgently taken up by architects and builders combined to see if something cannot be done to improve our output.

Our thanks are due to these Boards and to the various Committees for all the strenuous work they carry out on behalf of the members. I trust the Practice Committee will not consider me ungrateful if I appear critical of the Scale of Charges, twice revised in the last two years. I note negotiations have been opened with the War Damage Commission to increase their Code of Fees. This Code could certainly be improved if the Commission were induced to realize that an account for war damage repairs costing less than £1,000 takes proportionately more time to check properly than an account amounting to £1,500 or £15,000, but whereas the Commission pay

surveyors' fees for checking the latter, they refuse to pay the architect anything for checking the former.

All architects engaged on war damage repairs for their clients know the appalling waste of time in obtaining licences. In my personal experience on repairs costing £5,000 or less, it has been necessary to obtain eight or ten licences and to make an equal number of fresh estimates for each section, these estimates often having to be revised and cut down and the case argued at the Ministry or Local Authority before the licence for further works could be obtained. Nothing however is allowed by the Commission for this essential part of an architect's new duties, and the fees agreed by the Commission are on the 'New Works Scale,' though the works often involve considerably more care and attention to carry through than alterations.

In one respect, however, the Commission's Code is superior to the R.I.B.A. scale, as it is definite and can be comprehended by any client or architect, while our scale part 2 (a) New Works (ii) is indefinite and may lead to endless argument. This clause says: 'The percentage is 10 per cent on works costing £200 graduated to 6 per cent on works costing £4,000,' but how the graduation is to work, whether by dropping 1 or $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent is not stated, and the client is further muddled by the final phrase 'as the special character of such works may render appropriate.' It will take a decision of the House of Lords to decide the precise legal meaning of the bargain when it is described in such vague terms. The War Damage Commission's Code is clarity itself by comparison, 9 per cent on works costing between £500 and £1,000 with a minimum fee of £50; 8 per cent on £1,000, £1,500, with a minimum fee of £90 and so forth.

I regret to say that the Practice Committee of recent years appears to have made concession after concession to meet objections apparently raised by public bodies or mean clients who have no idea of the work an architect performs. The result is that the architect under the new scale has to do more work for less fees. When I was on the Council I helped to resist the claim that architects should receive less fees if a consultant was employed, as I was able to show that the appointment of a civil engineer to design the steelwork resulted not only in a better designed structure, but a saving of more than 5 per cent to the client on the cost of the steelwork after he had paid the consultant's fee, because he was able to get competitive terms.

The architect is the captain of the team, and the work of most of these consultants, for instance those dealing with special lighting effects, acoustics or air-conditioning, results in a great deal of alterations in the contract drawings and throws more, not less, work on the architect and his staff.

The absurdity of the position is that the so-called architects who are merely fee-mongers call in specialist firms to deal with all these new requirements and these firms add anything up to 20 or 25 per cent for designing their scheme, so these irresponsible members of the profession increase the cost

of the work by 15 to 20 per cent and take their full fees on this increased cost. It is only the architect who places his client's interests in front of his own who is mulcted.

Again, the architect may now be required to supply the client free of charge 'drawings sufficient to show the main lines of drainage and other essential services'. If this read 'copies of any working drawings prepared during the course of the contract' this would be in accordance with the decision of the courts as to an architect's responsibility to his client. If, however, the client requires accurate record drawings showing the position of all hot and cold water services, soil, waste and anti-siphon pipes and—worst of all—electric conduits, he should pay for their special preparation. They are all essential services and there may be air ducts, oil and hydraulic mains and others. Improvements and variations occur in erecting the building making the drawings inaccurate records and entailing the preparation of fresh drawings; by the Code these are to be supplied free of charge.

Clause 1(d) also requires rewording. The Clause should read: 'The architect being responsible for the design of the building shall be at liberty to carry out such improvements therein as he considers desirable, but should he make major variations in the planning or elevations, or deviations resulting in a material addition to the cost, he shall obtain the consent of the client thereto.' That gives the architect liberty as an artist to improve his design without having to run to his client on every occasion.

With regard to the question of increased cost, any sensible architect has an adequate provisional sum for contingencies in the Quantities to cover such improvements as he thinks he might be likely to make.

I do not know when the last clause of the Conditions of Engagement was inserted, but I consider it monstrous that an architect, after spending possibly years on perfecting his designs and preparing all the working details of a building, should be liable to be sacked at any moment at the whim of the client, or because some different political party comes into power. I suggest the clause should be omitted, when the Common Law as to contracts would operate, as it is most undesirable that clients, particularly public bodies, should be informed that these are the peculiar and specific terms on which an architect is engaged, as distinct from any other professional man. It is quite certain that eminent surgeons would resent it very much if they were told in the middle of an operation to stop because some other surgeon had to finish off the job. Why should the architect be sacked at a moment's notice?

Those are all the points which I have noted down, but before I sit down I should like to congratulate the Council and the Institute generally on the state of the Institute's finances. We must all be grateful to Mr. Sylvester Sullivan for being in the position that we shall pay off the mortgage on this building at such an early date after its completion.

Finally, I should like to say this, because sometimes it is forgotten. Not only are we

indebted to the President and the Council, but the Institute is greatly indebted also to the staff which helps to run this great Institute.

The President: I think the questions which have been raised can best be dealt with first by the Council's representatives on the National Consultative Council, and then by the Chairman of the Practice Committee.

Mr. Michael Waterhouse [F]: On the National Consultative Council we have been constantly concerned with the maintenance of the standard of craftsmanship, and the greatest effort in that direction has been to maintain a craftsmen apprenticeship scheme which at one time was completely in jeopardy but which has now been restored. The one aspect of craftsmanship which is affecting effort today is that of the bonus system for production. There has been a flow of ideas on the question of a form of proficiency pay for craftsmen which would get over the difficulty of increased output without a decrease in the quality of the work. Nothing has so far eventuated in that direction, but even that is in our minds.

Mr. T. C. Howitt [F]: Mr. Jenkins has raised a lot of very interesting points in his speech. At the moment the War Damage Commission is very difficult, and we are trying hard to raise the scale of war damage fees. There are some architects in the country who think that the war damage fee is quite a good one, and are doing well with it, although I do not think the majority of the profession feel that way.

As I have said, Mr. Jenkins has raised a lot of points, and if we can have an exact copy of his speech, I am sure that the Practice Committee will look into all the details which he has queried.

Mr. John Summerson [A]: As Chairman of the Library Committee would you allow me to say a few words concerning one passage in the Committee's report on page 7, where it states that the growing list of losses of both books and periodicals is causing concern. To say that it is causing concern is putting it very mildly. It is causing alarm and despondency. It is a very serious matter indeed.

As you know, the Institute library is what is called an 'open access library', and the fact that it is so is of inestimable benefit to all of us—students in the schools and all members, but it is being grossly abused. The members who come to this Annual General Meeting show themselves in so doing to take a lively interest in the Institute's work, and I should like to ask them, if I may, to do everything they can by influence to try and cultivate in the whole of the membership a sense of responsibility which we must have if the library is to be maintained as an open access library.

This matter is getting more and more serious and my Committee is extremely worried about it. We are taking certain steps to tighten control, but if we are to go on taking steps it can only lead to one thing, namely, the closing of the library as an open access library. That is the direction in which we are going, and it would be an enormous

loss to the entire membership. Only goodwill and a sense of responsibility among all users of the library can make this open access possible. I am afraid I am talking rather like a schoolmaster, and I know that it is nobody sitting in this room who has, for example, torn the whole of the inside out of an irreplaceable reference book. I would ask everybody here to do everything they can to put a stop to this sort of thing.

Mr. M. S. Briggs [F]: As Chairman of the Board of Architectural Education, I feel I ought to take up the point concerning the Tite Prize raised by Mr. Jenkins. It is rather unfortunate that it should fall to anybody as devoted to the study of architecture in Italy as I am to defend the recent changes in the regulations.

The conditions of study for that prize as laid down by Sir William Tite are rather vague. There is nothing to show exactly what was in his mind—Mr. Summerson may know but certainly I do not know—when he made that bequest to this Institute, except that it was for the study of architecture in Italy. I know what I think he meant, but that is perhaps neither here nor there. The fact remains that he did not say what preparatory study was to be done in order to win the prize. He did not even say what kind of architecture was to be studied when the recipient got to Italy. He had not, for instance, foreseen the architecture which was created by Mussolini, and for all I know a study of that architecture would comply with the conditions of the bequest.

We on the Board had to face the apparent dissatisfaction of the existing conditions, and in the circumstances we felt that it might be reasonable to open the door, as far as the competition went, to design proper without prescribing Italian tradition. Whether that will be a success or whether it will not, we do not know; whether that sort of thing provides the best preparation for a man proceeding to study in Italy afterwards, which most of us think is valuable, I do not know. However, I wish you to regard this decision as by no means immutable. It is to be tried out and we shall see whether the results justify the experiment.

Mr. John Summerson [A]: I know exactly what was in Sir William Tite's mind. He *hated* the gothic revival!

Mr. Michael Waterhouse [F]: There is another matter in connection with craftsmanship which I should have mentioned before. I do not think it is realized what tremendous help and encouragement we architects in the National Consultative Council get from the operatives. They are very keen and are keeping abreast of modern technique, and they foster a sense of craftsmanship in new materials and methods as much as in the old ones as we architects.

Mr. D. H. McMorran [F]: To come back to the question of the Tite Prize, I feel that the students entering have to have some object in view in their training. I understand they will get more benefit from research in Italy if they have done some preliminary study, and the result of that preliminary study will

appear in their work. I hope the jury will look for that sense of proportion and fitness which we learn from that work, and I hope also that nothing will be done for the sake of doing that which is thought to be fashionable.

Mr. G. F. Whitby [A]: We are tending to particularize, and I should like to go back to some general points. I should like to associate myself, first of all, with Mr. Jenkins' congratulations to yourself, Sir, and to the Members of the Council for the work you have done. I should also apologise to the Secretary because I am going to ask some questions of which I have not given notice. I received the report on 21 April and I was asked in a covering note to send in any questions by the 24th, which is not very much time. I hope you will forgive me for that.

My first point is one of general criticism. During the past year I have been fortunate in my contacts, and I believe I have seen something of the inside of this Institute and have become familiar with a few of the things which have been going on within its walls. For that reason my congratulations to you, Sir, and to your Council are the more sincere. I have seen, too, a number of provincial architects, private and official, and I have noticed generally their dissatisfaction with this Institute. It is, I believe, dissatisfaction which is real. I have also learned of the dissatisfaction of some London architects, those, perhaps, who come along to the odd meeting which interests them but who know nothing more about the affairs of the Institute; and, of course, I have seen, as all of us have seen, some rather undignified bickerings in the professional press. There have been suggestions that all is not well with the Institute. I believe, with my slight knowledge of it, that the Institute has done much, and we are still one whole Institute, which is, I think we will all agree, a very good thing. There is, however, trouble, and I believe that complaints are still alive.

I did hope, knowing a little of what went on within these walls, that this report would dissipate the majority of the fears of the members to whom I have spoken, but this report is rather a flimsy thing, a loose detached thing designed to slip out and not be read. I feel that that is a great shame. The first thing I would suggest is that in future both the Council and Committee reports in the general report should be much more full. I know the workings of one committee, and it has done far more work than is suggested in its report. As a model of an ideal report I would recommend the report of the Board of Architectural Education which was issued some time during the past year. It was published in full in the *JOURNAL*, and it gave full details of the policy which it was intended to follow.

In the Council report and Committee reports before us we have had no suggestion of policy. I will mention one extract in the Town and Country Planning Committee's report on page 11 where there is one paragraph headed 'Membership Qualifications'. I shall not read it, but I would

suggest to members that there is something hidden in that report; something of which the ordinary person reading it knows nothing whatever but, at the same time, something very important. It suggests, in fact, that a spoke has been thrown in some wheels, but it does not suggest where the wheels were going or where they were intended to go. I know an objection will be raised that there is not enough room in the *JOURNAL* for publishing full reports. I suggest, however, that there is quite a lot of drivel in the *JOURNAL* in the way of detailed student reports and cartoons which might be omitted to the benefit of all members.

I should like to come back to the question of finance, and draw attention to the end of the report where, in microscopic lettering, are the balance sheets and accounts. I do not know whether it is to put members off from reading it or not, but I do feel that they should be given more space.

With regard to Miscellaneous Expenditure on page 13, I should like to ask the following question. The Public Relations Committee spent £2,323 15s. 9d., which seems a lot of money. I must admit, on the other hand, that I have seen a lot of its work. I saw a nice article in the *SUNDAY TIMES* on the value of having an architect, but that seems rather expensive publicity. Since charity should begin at home, the majority of this expenditure should be turned to private relations. It should tell members of the Institute what is happening within the Institute's walls; it should tell members in the Institute the policy of the Institute. At the same time, I should like further details of the expenditure.

There is a further item of £500 in connection with the Practice Committee, and I should like to know what the Codes of Practice Committee is. Last year Mr. Woodward disclaimed all responsibility for Codes of Practice issued by the Ministry of Works. If, on the other hand, we are paying £500 a year towards Codes of Practice and that Committee, I do not think that the Institute can disclaim responsibility for it.

Then there is another item in connection with expenses for the Negotiating Officer and Appointments Department at £1,375 7s. 9d. I hope that includes the Negotiating Officer's salary, because if it does not I feel that it is rather large expenditure which deserves some further explanation.

The next point concerns the canteen in this building which shows expenditure of £459 17s. 9d. I should like to know if that is a loss on the canteen and, if so, why? It is not shown as an asset, so I presume that it is not furniture or equipment.

Finally, why does the Institute intend to increase the cost of administration by approximately 15 per cent in the next year? It seems an extraordinary figure for these times.

The President: Too small?

Mr. G. F. Whitby [A]: No, Sir; too big.

Mr. John L. Denman [F], Hon Treasurer: May I first of all say, as Chairman of the Finance and House Committee, how much we appreciate Mr. Jenkins' references to

Mr. Sylvester Sullivan's work with regard to the finances of the Institute which are now in such an extremely good position. We do owe him a great debt of gratitude for that, and I have endeavoured to stress that in my report.

As to the other remarks made by Mr. Whitby, the salaries in the two items of the Public Relations Committee and the Negotiating Officer are included in both. I might say that charity *does* start at home. Those appointments were made in an endeavour to help ourselves, and they have done very good work for the Institute as a whole which is reflected to each member, and in that respect I fail to see how there can be any reasonable complaint.

The canteen equipment is included in the amount you stated. We started this canteen because we felt that it was very urgently needed, and it has been much appreciated. One cannot start a canteen without the purchase of equipment, however, and that could not have been done at a more difficult time than the present.

Then with regard to the 15 per cent, that merely reflects the state of things in general. Everything has been rising for the last two years, and is continuing to rise. There has been no improvement from our point of view, and we have to bear the costs which result from that.

Mr. H. S. Goodhart-Rendel [F]: As Chairman of the Public Relations Committee I should like to underline what Mr. Denman said. I am delighted to hear that anybody should think that we spend too much, because it makes me think that I am wrong. We have five salaries to pay out of that sum, and there are other things which get mixed up with it and are put down to us in the way the accounts are presented! I should be surprised to hear that any department of the Institute's work was carried out more cheaply than the work of the committee over which I have the honour of presiding.

Mr. D. H. McMorran [F]: May I respectfully suggest that the Committee might give more detailed information on the way the money has been spent.

Mr. G. F. Whitby [A]: If the canteen expenditure is expenditure on equipment, surely it should be shown as an asset? It does not appear as an asset and that is what prompted me to ask the question.

Mr. John L. Denman [F], Hon Treasurer: That is purely a matter of accountancy. I make no pretence of having expert knowledge of the subject, but our accountant is here and perhaps he will give the answer.

Mr. H. S. Goodhart-Rendel [F]: May I just ask, in order to meet the point which has been raised concerning the desirability of a more detailed account of the work being given in future, that some means be found to give us more paper for the next annual report. I think that 20 pages might do.

Mr. Nicholson (Accountant): With regard to the question concerning the canteen, if my notes are correct, the canteen only started round about the middle of December, and certainly some £351 of equipment was treated as expenditure which I think it is

intended to wipe off in the next year. It was written off as expenditure and was not capitalized.

Mr. Guy B. Oddie [A]: May another restive element raise its head? I am with the previous speaker wholeheartedly who said that the Institute must stick together. I believe that the welfare of the profession of architecture depends on the profession sticking together, and it is on those grounds that I would excuse myself for raising rather a solid grumble.

Many of the younger members of this Institute sometimes have misgivings about the way the Institute is being run. Certain things are done by the Institute, yet so little trouble is taken to explain them, and for that reason we can not be blamed for thinking that there is something wrong. There is the Distinction in Town Planning which started off as an examination for senior members whose years of attainments made some sort of distinction necessary rather than taking the ordinary examination diploma at the Town Planning Institute. Apparently for some reason which was never disclosed, it was not successful on those lines, so the next thing which happened was that we were told it would be an honorary thing; instead of being the result of examination the Town Planning distinction would be conferred in recognition of some contribution to the field of town planning.

I brought this subject up at the last Annual General Meeting, and although the reply I received was not very satisfactory, I thought we would see how things went. The next thing which came out—I say 'came out', because it rather gave the impression of slipping out—was that all the full members of this Institute who were also full members of the Town Planning Institute had been given a distinction in town planning. The next thing was an announcement that five people had been given, as an award, the Distinction in Town Planning. If I may quote, 'Under this new scheme the award is limited to Fellows, Associates and Licentiates of the R.I.B.A. who have distinguished themselves in the sphere of town and country planning, and the award is made by conferment by the Council.' My point is that in the case of other honorary degrees, medals, and that sort of thing, citations are included, and they should be included in future announcements of the award of this distinction. It is only in order to avoid the possibility of being invidious that I refrain from asking for citations in the case of awards already made.

Mr. A. W. Kenyon [F]: This is not the Committee of which I am the Chairman, but the matter has been discussed on many occasions. To go through the history of the Distinction would be a lengthy business, but I will explain it as briefly and as best I can. It was with the concurrence and approval of the Town Planning Institute that we did consider that a distinction in town planning to be given to architects and members of this Institute was a very sound thing. It is not a diploma. It is a distinction, and in order to start this distinction it was considered, rightly or wrongly, that to get the

right type of members in we should start off by having all members who are also members of the Town Planning Institute. That may or may not have been the right thing to do. Not all took up the Distinction. Some for various reasons stayed out, though I am happy to say, that the majority of them came in. It was also agreed that there should be a thesis written and drawings submitted. We have had many people before us, but none have yet presented a thesis of sufficiently high standard to warrant the award.

We have to start somewhere, and we are entitled to second thoughts. We did realize that so much work was being done in town planning that the Distinction was one which should in the future be conferred and should not take the form of an examination. We therefore changed our minds, and the result is that it is open to a limited few to obtain the Distinction by conferment. Those members who have already got the Distinction because they are also full members of the Town Planning Institute can hardly be asked to resign. After all, when you have made a distinction you can hardly ask for it to be handed back, and we felt that they were people who should at least be founders of the Distinction.

We feel very strongly that the Distinction is a great honour, and I hardly think it necessary to have citations, because conferment is recommended by a very important committee. The merits and demerits of the various people who come up are carefully considered, and the committee have a full list of the work which has been done by them. To give a citation in each case would make a very full report, and I hardly think it is necessary to explain every time an award is made why it has been given. I think the R.I.B.A. must leave it in the hands of those who are appointed to select the right type of people.

Mr. Guy B. Oddie [A]: Universities also make awards in the form of honorary degrees, not for work done as a result of study or examinations, but recognizing that there are achievements in life which perhaps take the place of mere academic study; nevertheless, when making that sort of award outside the ordinary run of academic distinctions, they state on each occasion why the degree has been awarded. I think that the same thing should obtain with what is claimed to be a very great award and a great distinction. It is ridiculous, in my view, to say that we must accept the judgement of the Council or the conferring body.

The President: What is the alternative? It is all very well to say that a thing is ridiculous, but what are we to put in its place?

Mr. Guy B. Oddie [A]: My suggestion is that the Council, when making this award, should outline the outstanding contribution which has been made in the field of town planning by the person to whom an award is made. I do not think that that is too much to ask.

The President: You only want a citation?

Mr. Guy B. Oddie [A]: Yes, I want something besides a mere mention that a distinction has been awarded.

The President: I can understand a citation being necessary in the case of some university degrees, but I should have thought that Mr. Kenyon's explanation that it is unnecessary in this Institute would have been sufficient.

Mr. H. L. Curtis [F]: I should like to suggest that the purpose of a citation is to give members a possible means of protesting if they feel that a mistake has been made. It is a right which I think members can justly claim.

The President: One member wants a citation to be made and he accepts it, but now it is suggested that some action will be taken if a citation is made and there is a mistake. Who will judge if there has been a mistake?

Mr. D. H. McMorran [F]: I think members would feel more satisfied if they knew how the names of candidates came up for this award. Are they pulled out of a hat or are members invited to apply for it? If members were told how the thing was initiated, I think they would be satisfied.

Mr. A. W. Kenyon [F]: It has been in the JOURNAL on one or two occasions. A name is submitted on the nomination of any three members of this Institute who are asked to give evidence as to what has been done by the nominee. That is in order to assist the Committee.

Mr. Guy B. Oddie [A]: I do want to disclaim any idea that we distrust the judgement of the Council. We must accept the judgement of the Council as acknowledged leaders of our profession, but the point about citations would be that they would give people an indication of what were regarded as outstanding contributions to town planning. At the moment there is a divergence of opinion as to what constitutes town and country planning, town planning, civic design, and all that sort of thing, and the Distinction in Town Planning will probably play a useful part in defining the contribution which an architect can make to the art of town and country planning. That is why I think citations would be valuable.

The President: I think we are getting a little nearer. You want to know why an award was made—the same sort of citation which is made on the bestowal of the Royal Gold Medal. I think the appropriate Committee might consider it.

Mr. L. K. Watson [A]: Some members have expressed a certain uneasiness and restlessness about the Institute, and I think the reason is, as so many have said, that we are not kept sufficiently in touch with what is going on.

I should like to say how much we appreciated the President's message to us in the last issue of the JOURNAL. I think it came just in time, because if we had not had it then there would have been far more questions asked as to what is going on than there have been. My suggestion is that we do not have a longer annual report, but that during the year committees should report on what is going on, in the JOURNAL. It would be helpful to know what is being tried, and

perhaps what has failed as well as what has succeeded.

I suggest also that there has been quite a change in the organization of the profession since the beginning of the war. Far more architects are working not as their own masters at the moment, and there are now many bigger offices. It must be difficult for elected representatives of this Institute, who are mostly senior men and who are not in very close touch with junior members in the offices, to realize the sort of feeling that exists. Some investigation should be made to see how the Institute can be of more use to the younger members, especially those in official positions. The situation at the moment is that other associations are doing work which I feel the Institute itself ought to be taking on.

Mr. C. H. Aslin [F]: Frequently over the past few years we have heard complaints that the R.I.B.A. 'does not do enough for the younger men. As far as the official architect is concerned, although the report of the Official and Salaried Architects' Committee may not be as full as some people would like, if you read it, it does tell you that we have now the services of a Negotiating Officer, and that a large amount of detailed work is, in fact, being done on behalf of such persons about which mention has been made. We get a large number of individual inquiries concerning individual difficulties, all of which are tackled, largely with success, and I think it can be said that the young members of the profession, particularly those in official architects' offices, are fully aware of what this Institute stands for and how it can help them.

Therefore, I think the position is not as gloomy as has been outlined, and that we have in our Official and Salaried Architects' Committee, and in Mr. Benton who has recently been appointed, a section of this Institute which is, in fact, looking very closely after the interests of the kind of members to which reference has been made.

Mr. R. Henniker [F]: With regard to Mr. Watson's remarks, I think that younger members particularly do not fully appreciate what goes on in the Institute; this is borne out by some visits I have made to certain provincial societies. I am certain that the problem in front of us is not so much what the Institute can do for the young members, but how it can put across what it is already doing.

I have found in talking to societies, particularly on the work which the Institute is doing, that there is great appreciation of the work once they understand it; but it is a very different thing to hear somebody talking to you rather than reading it in the JOURNAL.

In my view there is an avenue which definitely requires exploring, not in the Civil Service way, but with every sympathy to see to what extent the Council can put across the personal contact between London and provincial architects, particularly the young members.

Mr. K. Campbell [A]: Whether it is rapidly approaching old age I do not know, but as one who in the past has been one of the younger 'rebels', I do feel that it is not simply a matter of the Institute and the older members withholding knowledge from the younger ones. I feel very strongly that there is a certain amount of apathy and lack of interest in the young members themselves which is one of the causes of this apparent lack of contact. I have noticed that particularly in provincial areas.

It is now, at the Annual General Meeting, that people who feel, and who have felt for a long period, a vague dissatisfaction with the policy, may air it, but I feel that it would be a great deal better if the campaign (I am all for expressing dissatisfaction if it is felt) were not restricted to a few semi-humorous and semi-pointed contributions here once a year. It would be better if more action were taken during the year, not only in finding out what is going on in the work-day life of the Institute, but also to bring pressure to

bear in cases where people feel that something should be altered. For instance, I must say that the correspondence columns of the JOURNAL are hardly ever used at all for this kind of discussion, and I think it would be more healthy if they were.

I have noticed in practically all the channels and organs of the Institute and the provincial bodies there is considerable welcome given to young members if they come along and work. I am not sure whether that has always been so. My memory in earlier years seems to be that it was not the case, but it has improved. It is fully realized that young members have difficulties in the way of examinations and all sorts of interests which may prevent them from taking part, but I do feel that these feelings should be expressed and should be acted upon during the whole of the twelve months.

The President: Unless any other member has any point to raise, we might close the discussion there.

I will now move and ask you to vote upon the resolution as follows: 'That the Report of the Council and Committees for the official year 1947-48 be approved and adopted.' Is that agreed? (*Agreed*)

The list of attendances at the meetings of the Council has been laid on the table and will be printed in the next issue of the JOURNAL, and also sent out to members with the Voting Paper.

I beg to move that a hearty vote of thanks be accorded to Mr. Cecil Burns [F] and Mr. John Summerson [A] for their services as Hon. Auditors for the past year.

The vote of thanks was carried by acclamation.

The President: Mr. Cecil Burns [F] and Mr. Brian Peake [A] are both eligible and willing to be nominated as Hon. Auditors for the current year, and if it is your pleasure, I beg to move that they be so nominated. (*Agreed*.)

The President: That concludes the business of the meeting.

Nominations for the 1948 Council

In accordance with a decision of the Council candidates nominated for election have been asked to give the following brief particulars for the information of members:—

(A) Address; (B) Date of birth; (C) Degrees, affixes, prizes, publications and distinctions; (D) Type of experience, e.g. official or private practice; (E) Type of practice, e.g. churches, schools, housing, industrial, etc.; (F) Previous service on R.I.B.A. Council and Committees, the Architectural Association or an Allied Society; (G) Military or any other form of national service.

The following candidates have been nominated:

AS MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

Anderson: Alexander Robert Fordyce. Nominated by the Council under Bye-law 34. (A) 9 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.2; (B) 15 May 1906; (C) F.R.I.B.A.; (D) Private Practice; (E) Newspaper Offices, Industrial, Commercial and General; (F) R.I.B.A. Registration Committee, A.R.C.U.K. and Committees, Archi-

tectural Association Council, Hon. Treasurer A.A. elect 1948-49; (G) —.

Aslin: Charles Herbert. Nominated by Mary Crowley, G. C. Fardell, W. H. Henderson, S. J. Marshall, Bruce Martin, D. L. Medd, G. Newell, *Associates*. (A) County Architect, County Hall, Hertford, Herts; (B) 15 December 1893; (C) F.R.I.B.A., M.I. Struct.E.; (D) Official since 1919, alternating between County Borough Councils and County Councils; (E) Every type of Municipal Building: Education, Housing, Police, Hospitals, etc., Municipal Offices: Markets, Town Planning; (F) Member of Official Architects' Committee since inception, now Chairman of Salaried and Official Architects' Committee with a seat on the Council for the last three years, President of Notts, Derby and Lincoln Architectural Society 1941-43, Former member of A.R.C.U.K.; (G) H.M. Forces September 1914 to February 1919.

Bain: Victor. Nominated by the Council under Bye-law 34. (A) 3 Queen Square, Leeds 2; (B) 13 June 1887; (C) F.R.I.B.A.; (D) Private

Practice; (E) General: Banks, Schools, various Industrial and Commercial Works, Garages, Offices, Swimming Baths, Research Laboratories; (F) R.I.B.A. Council 1935-37, 1939-48; Allied Societies' Conference 1934-36; Science Committee 1935-40, Chairman 1939-40; Town Planning Committee 1935-38; Practice Committee 1944-48; West Yorkshire Society, Member of Council from 1922, President W.Y.S.A. 1934-36; (G) 1914-17 Northern France: U.P.S. Brigade, Royal Fusiliers, Durham Light Infantry; invalided out of Service 1917.

Blackett: Johnson. Nominated by J. S. Davies, W. J. Davies, G. L. Edwards, R. W. Evans, A. M. Jones, D. B. Owen, L. W. D. Wall, A. E. Williams, *Associates*. (A) Borough Architect, Newport, Mon.; (B) 18 November 1896; (C) F.R.I.B.A., R.I.B.A. (Alfred Bosom) Travelling Scholarship Silver Medallist, Inst. Struct. E. Brenford Travelling Scholar and Gold Medallist; (D) Official; (E) All Architectural Work in connection with Local Government; (F) R.I.B.A. Council (Allied

Society Representative 1945-47), Salaried and Official Architects' Committee, Past President, South Wales Institute of Architects; Hon. Secretary, City and Borough Architects' Society; (G) 1914-19 Royal Engineers.

Blythin: Charles Frederick. Nominated by W. P. Cunningham, L. C. Holbrook, H. A. Hunt, C. A. R. Norton, Glyn Roberts, S. H. Smith, *Associates*; D. C. Hodge, *Licentiate*; (A) 16 Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2; (B) January 1906; (C) F.R.I.B.A., Joint Winner of Competition for Memorial to Missing Auxiliary Naval Forces Competition 1948; (D) Private Practice; (E) Housing, Schools; (F) Committee Member, S.E.S.A., Croydon Chapter; Chapter Asst. Secretary 1946-47; (G) Royal Engineers 1940-45.

Brocklehurst: Richard Greaves. Nominated by David Beecher, H. H. Clark, H. F. Hurcombe, G. R. Hutton, *Fellows*; K. A. Stevens, *Associate*; A. J. Campbell-Cooper, W. L. Jones, *Licentiate*; (A) 11a Crenndon Street, High Wycombe, Bucks; (B) 10 April 1884; (C) F.R.I.B.A., F.R.I.C.S.; (D) Private Practice from 1920; (E) Public Buildings, Housing, Commercial and Industrial Buildings, Shops, Flats; (F) Member R.I.B.A. Art Committee 1935, Member of Council Berks, Bucks and Oxon Architectural Association 1933-48, Immediate Past-President B.B. and O.A.A.; (G) Joined Kitchener's Army November 1914; Commissioned Royal Engineer Services February 1915; Served in France March 1915 to July 1919; Officer in charge Designs Branch Director of Works, France 1916-19, Captain. Mentioned in Despatches. L.D.V. 1940; A nominated Private Architect, Ministry of Works, 1941-44.

Chitty: Anthony Merlott. Nominated by the Council under Bye-law 34. (A) 20 Gower Street, London, W.C.1; (B) 10 December 1907; (C) M.A.Cantab., A.A. Diploma, F.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., Winner A.A. Essay Prize 1930, Hon. Member, Turkish Architects' Association; (D) Private Practice: first as original partner in Messrs. Tecton, Architects; then as partner in Messrs. Hening and Chitty (1936-48); (E) General: particularly Housing, Agricultural, Airports and Schools; (F) R.I.B.A. Council 1947-48, A.A. Council 1946-48, Hon. Secretary A.A. 1947-48, R.I.B.A. Public Relations Committee, Finance and House Committee, Architectural Science Board 1946-7; (G) Assistant Director Aircraft Production Factories 1940-42.

Conolly: Harold. Nominated by H. Carr, A. G. Chant, H. V. de Courcy Hague, R. O. Harris, John H. Haughan, H. E. Matthews, E. A. Verger, *Fellows*. (A) County Architect, County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex; (B) 23 May 1901; (C) F.R.I.B.A., Hon. Mention R.I.B.A. Silver Medal Essay 1936; (D) Official Architect, previously City Architect of Bradford, 11 years Official Architect, 18 years Private Offices; (E) All Types of Local Authority Work: Housing, Schools, Hospitals and Clinics; and Offices, Factories, Houses, Shops and Department Stores; (F) Member of R.I.B.A. School Design and Construction Committee; Member of Ministry of Education Technical Working Party on School Construction; Chairman, Chelmsford Chapter, Essex, Cambridge and Herts Society of Architects, 1947-48; 4 years Joint Hon. Secretary, West Yorks Society of Architects; (G) Civil Defence Services: Bradford, and Essex County.

Culpin: Clifford Ewart. Nominated by David Booth, R. G. Covell, *Fellows*; W. H. Beesley, G. M. Boon, H. L. Meed, U. A. Sherwin, W. W. Ryder, *Associates* (A) 3 Southampton Place, London, W.C.1; (B) 15 July 1904; (C) F.R.I.B.A.; (D) Private Practice; (E) Town Halls, Housing; Winner of Bessingby Housing Competition, Bridlington; (F) R.I.B.A. Representative on Codes of Practice Committee; (G) Five years Royal Engineers, with service in India and S.E.A. Command; Major (S.O. II, Designs).

Davies: William George. Nominated by A. I. Ibrahim, H. Phayre, W. P. Rylatt, B. F. Warren, E. A. Whitaker, C. W. L. Windle, *Associates*; W. L. Clunie, *Licentiate* (A) City Architect, Town Hall, Sheffield; (B) 2 January 1888; (C) F.R.I.B.A.; (D) Official; (E) Schools, Housing and Municipal Buildings; (F) As President, Sheffield Society; (G) War Service 1914-18.

Gardner: Alfred Herbert. Nominated by E. T. Baldwin, L. A. Clarke, E. B. Harris, Maurice H. Harris, Leonard A. Hyde, Barnard Reyner, *Associates*; Edgar A. Jones, *Licentiate*. (A) 11 Eaton Road, Coventry; (B) 22 April 1902; (C) F.R.I.B.A.; Author of *Outline of English Architecture*; (D) Private Practice; (E) Domestic, Schools, Hospitals and General. (F) Chairman, Coventry Society of Architects; Vice-President Elect, Birmingham and Five Counties Architectural Association; (G) Senior and Chief Civilian Architect, Office of the Chief Engineer U.S. Army E.T.O.

Howitt: Thomas Cecil. Nominated by the Council under Bye-law 34. (A) 'St. Andrew's House', Nottingham; (B) June 1889; (C) F.R.I.B.A., Bronze Medals for best Architectural Designs in 1933 and 1936, Nottingham, Derby and Lincoln Area; (D) Private Practice; (E) Civic Buildings, Industrial, Churches, Housing, Consultative Work; (F) R.I.B.A. Council, Executive Committee, Practice Committee, Competitions Committee, Consultative Council and Research Council, M.O.W., Deputy Com., War Damage Commission; (G) November 1914 Temp. Comm. New Army, October 1917 awarded D.S.O.; promoted to rank of Lt.-Col., December 1918; Legion d'Honneur.

James: Charles Holloway. Nominated by the Council under Bye-law 34. (A) 5 Bloomsbury Street, London, W.C.1; (B) 1893; (C) R.A., F.R.I.B.A., Silver Medallist (Paris) 1925, Author *Small Houses for the Community*; (D) Private Practice; Architect to Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths; (E) Municipal and County Work, Domestic and General; (F) Vice-President, R.I.B.A.; Vice-President, A.A.; (G) First world war 1914-16 (disabled 1916).

Jordan: Robert Furneaux. Nominated by John Brandon-Jones, C. K. Capon, Peter Cocke, M. H. Cooke-Yarborough, A. W. Cox, Susan Cox, T. D. Goddard, *Associates*. (A) 178 Coleherne Court, London, S.W.5; (B) 10 April 1905; (C) F.R.I.B.A., Title and Rome Prize Finalist, Hon. Mention in R.I.B.A. Premises Competition; (D) Private Practice, Teaching and Lecturing; at present Senior Lecturer at the Architectural Association; (E) Schools, Housing and Offices; (F) Formerly R.I.B.A. Library Committee, Competitions Committee and Junior Members' Committee; now Public Relations and Exhibition Committees; (G) 1940-44 M.O.I.

Kemp: Cecil George. Nominated by J. A. Dempster, Donald Jack, W. M. Traylor, W. A. Woodland, *Fellows*; J. H. Bourne, F. G. Frizzell, A. J. Saise, *Associates*. (A)

Sewell's Orchard, Tewin, Herts; (B) 29 January 1897; (C) F.R.I.B.A., Fellow of the Institute of Landscape Architects; (D) Private Practice until 1928, Official Architect since 1928; (E) Varied in Private Practice; Welfare and Industrial Buildings as an Official Architect; (F) Member of Reconstruction Committee, Housing Committee, Planning and Amenities Committee, Salaried and Official Architects' Committee; lately Hon. Secretary, Official Architects' Committee; (G) Army 1914, B.E.F. France 1916-19.

Knapp-Fisher: Arthur Bedford. Nominated by the Council under Bye-law 34. (A) 21 Russell Square, London, W.C.1; (B) 15 March 1888; (C) F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A., Professor of Architecture, Royal College of Art 1934-39 (Hon. A.R.C.A.); Secretary, Royal Fine Art Commission 1944-48; (D) Private Practice; (E) Schools, Churches, Housing, Private Houses, Clubs and Institutions, Hospital Work; (F) Chairman, R.I.B.A. and Statutory Boards of Architectural Education; on various committees; President, A.A. 1937; (G) Served in Infantry and R.F.C. 1914-18, Deputy Commander R.E. during War 1939-43.

Law: Oliver. Nominated by Cyril A. Farey, W. Fraser Granger, Guy Morgan, Edward Playne, Professor A. E. Richardson, John Swarbrick, *Fellows*; R. A. Duncan, *Associate*. (A) 36 Ebury Street, London, S.W.1; (B) 1900; (C) F.R.I.B.A., A.I.Struct.E., F.R.S.A. (D) Private Practice; (E) General: Housing, Industrial and Laboratories; (F) South-Eastern Society of Architects (several years until outbreak of war); (G) Assistant Director, Ministry of Aircraft Production.

Lobb: Howard Vicars. Nominated by the Council under Bye-law 34. (A) 20 Gower Street, London, W.C.1; (B) 9 March 1909; (C) F.R.I.B.A.; (D) Private Practice since 1936; (E) Houses, Flats, Youth Hostels, Industrial Buildings, Aerodromes, Schools, etc.; (F) Member, Public Relations Committee; Chairman, Exhibitions Sub-Committee; Chairman, Codes of Practice Committee (f); R.I.B.A. Representative on A.R.C.U.K.; and Member of Professional Purposes Committee of A.R.C.U.K.; Examiner in Prof. Practice; R.I.B.A. Representative 1951 Exhibition Advisory Council; (G) Work for M.A.P., M. of Supply, and Admiralty.

Martin: Cyril Frederick. Nominated by the Council under Bye-law 34. (A) The Malt House, Warwick; (B) 1887; (C) M.C., M.A., F.R.I.B.A.; (D) Private Practice; (E) Hospitals and similar Institutions, Industrial, Housing and General Practice; (F) R.I.B.A. Council 1941-48; President of the Birmingham and Five Counties Architectural Association; Chairman, Allied Societies' Conference 1946-48; R.I.B.A. Practice Committee; Board of Architectural Education 1946-48; R.I.B.A. Executive Committee; (G) *First World War*: Royal Garrison Artillery; *Second World War*: Officer Commanding 1368 (Warwick) Squadron, Air Training Corps; Captain, Warwick Home Guard; Small Vessels Pool, Admiralty.

Paxton: Norval Rowallan. Nominated by the Council under Bye-law 34. (A) 11 Cavendish Road, Leeds, 1; (B) 2 June 1893; (C) M.C., F.R.I.B.A., Sundry contributions to Architectural and other Press; (D) Private Practice and Teaching; (E) General: Churches, Schools, Offices, Hospitals, Domestic, Industrial and Commercial; (F) R.I.B.A. Council 1935-45, 1946-48, Executive Com-

mittee 1938-45, Public Relations, Registration and Practice Committees, Board of Architectural Education, Allied Societies' Conference 1934-48; Chairman, Allied Secretaries' Conference 1938-40, 1946; Member of A.R.C.U.K. and Committees 1938-45; W.Y.S.A. Secretary 1931-46; President 1946-48; (G) 1915-19 Cameronians (Scottish Rifles); France, Egypt, Germany, M.C. and Mentioned; 1939-45 Civil Defence.

Reece: Noel Lees. Nominated by F. S. Haynes, *Fellow*; Charles S. Bevan, Ronald Currey, R. P. Easton, O. F. C. Eyre, E. E. Fowler, *Associates*; S. F. Bassett, *Licentiate*; (A) 38 Aldin Avenue, Slough, Bucks; (B) 19 December 1909; (C) F.R.I.B.A., Author of articles in the Technical Press, text-book on Building Geometry in the press, and a fourth text-book on Surveying and Levelling in preparation. Examiner in Building Geometry and Surveying and Levelling for Builders, to the Union of Educational Institutions; (D) Official Architect with the Portsmouth City and the Ramsgate, Slough and Kensington Borough Councils; (E) Housing, Hospitals, Public Baths, Health and Maternity Centres, and Municipal Buildings generally; (F) —; (G) —.

Spencely: Hugh Greville Castle. Nominated by Professor Sir Patrick Abercrombie, Darcy Braddell, Professor Lionel B. Budden, Cecil Burns, Romilly B. Craze, Anthony Minoprio, Sydney Tatchell, *Fellows*. (A) The New House, Crockham Hill, Edenbridge, Kent; (B) 11 November 1900; (C) B.Arch., F.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., Rome Finalist 1925 and 1926, Diploma Civic Design 1927, published (with partner) *Worcester Plan 1947*; (D) Official, about 2½ years; Private Practice 15 years; (E) Domestic, Industrial, Town Planning; (F) Member of A.R.C.U.K., Admission Committee and Finance and General Purposes Committee; sometime External Examiner at Sheffield University, and Examiner in Professional Practice; (G) Head Special Constable 1938-43.

Steele: Frank Reginald. Nominated by K. E. Black, John L. Denman, H. Milburn Pett, *Fellows*; Horace Mackley, Bernard Peters, H. W. M. Sage, *Associates*; S. M. Ralph, *Licentiate*. (A) County Architect, County Hall, Chichester; (B) 6 July 1905; (C) F.R.I.B.A., F.R.I.C.S., M.T.P.I., R.I.B.A. Dist. T.P., A.M.I.Struct.E.; (D) 7 years' private experience, followed by 18 years' official experience in Wolverhampton, Huddersfield, Bristol, Exeter and West Sussex; recently City Architect of Exeter; present position County Architect of West Sussex; (E) Schools, Housing, Health and Public Buildings; (F) Member of Council of South Eastern Society of Architects; previously Member of Council of Devon and Cornwall Architectural Society; Member of County Architects' Society; (G) Civil Defence.

Stillman: Cecil George. Nominated by the Council under Bye-law 34. (A) County Architect, Middlesex House, 20 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.1; (B) 6 April 1894; (C) F.R.I.B.A., M.M., Vice-President R.I.B.A.; numerous Articles and Papers on School Architecture and on Public Work generally; (D) County Architect, Middlesex County Council; previously County Architect, West Sussex and East Suffolk; Deputy County Architect, Cheshire and Hampshire; President, County Architects' Society; Member various Government Committees; (E) Official Work; (F) Member R.I.B.A. Council and R.I.B.A. Executive Committee since 1939, also served on Reconstruction

Committee, Registration Council, Housing Committee and Architectural Science Board; Vice-Chairman of Architectural Science Board; Chairman of School Design and Construction Committee; Vice-Chairman of Official Architects' Committee, Vice-President 1946-47; (G) Served in Royal Engineers 1914-18, awarded M.M. and Mentioned in Despatches; Home Guard 1940.

Swarbrick: John. Nominated by the Council under Bye-law 34. (A) 3 North, King's Bench Walk, Temple, London, E.C.4; (B) 22 May 1879; (C) F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A., M.Inst. Struct.E., A.A. Silver Medallist 1903, R.A. Silver Medallist 1904; Publications on Robert Adam, Easements of Light, etc.; Editor *National Ancient Monuments Review*; (D) Official and Private; (E) Churches, Schools, Domestic and Business Premises; (F) R.I.B.A. Council 1939 to date, R.I.B.A. Architectural Science Board, Practice Committee, Joint Committee on Law of Ancient Lights, School Design Committee, Prof. Text and Reference Books Committee, Hon. Secretary of the Manchester Society of Architects for 11 years; (G) Emergency Works Officer (M.o.W.) for Cumberland, Westmorland, North and Central Lancs; Chief Technical Officer, Board of Trade (N. Region); Codes of Practice Officer, Dept. of S. and I. Research.

Winston: Denis. Nominated by C. H. Aslin, Ernest Bird, J. B. Brandt, *Fellows*; A. G. S. Fidler, R. Gardner-Medwin, Arthur Ling, Eric Thompson, *Associates*. (A) Botleigh Grange, Botley, Hants; (B) 27 June 1908; (C) B.Arch. and Diploma, Civic Design (L'pool), A.M. (Harvard), F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I., Commonwealth Fund Fellow, Rome Finalist, R.I.B.A. Hunt Bursar, R.I.B.A. Distinction in Town Planning; (D) Lecturer in Architecture at King's College, Durham, and at Liverpool School of Architecture; in Private Practice in association with Messrs. Holliday and Gardner-Medwin, F.A.R.I.B.A., Suffolk Street, London, W.1; Chief Architect, Ministry of Health and Local Government, Northern Ireland; Borough Architect, County Borough of Southampton 1945—; (E) General Practice with special experience of Housing and Town Planning; (F) Past Hon. Secretary, Liverpool Architectural Society; Past Member of Council, Royal Society of Ulster Architects; Past Member, R.I.B.A. Prizes and Scholarships Committee; Past Member, R.I.B.A. Official Architects' Committee; Past Member, Architects' Registration Council; (G) —.

AS ASSOCIATE MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

Allen: Professor Joseph Stanley. Nominated by the Council under Bye-law 34. (A) 3 Devonshire Terrace, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1; (B) 15 March 1898; (C) B.Arch., A.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I., Athens Bursar 1937; (D) Teaching and Private Practice; (E) Town Planning, Housing, Schools, Churches, Industrial, University, Hospitals; (F) Member of Council 1943-48; Vice-Chairman, Board of Architectural Education; Member, Committee on Architecture and Town Planning Education; Chairman, Schools Committee; Distinction in Town Planning Committee; Hon. Secretary, Liverpool Architectural Society; Vice-President, W. Yorkshire Soc. of Architects; R.I.B.A. Examiner; (G) Civil Defence.

Alleyn: Justin Henry. Nominated by P. W. Adams, Edward Maufe, Cedric Ripley, W. Begg Simpson, Michael Tapper, Michael Waterhouse, *Fellows*; G. T. Allnutt, *Associate*. (A) Staple Inn Buildings, High Holborn, London, W.C.1; (B) 5 March 1908;

(C) B.Arch. (Liverpool), A.R.I.B.A. (D) Private Practice; (E) Schools, Housing, Industrial, Hospitals, Agricultural; (F) — (G) W.D. Surveyor Sept. 1939-Feb. 1940, Chester; Staff Captain (AGI) War Office Feb. 1940-Mar. 1942; DAAG (Major) (AG Cmd.) War Office Mar. 1942-June 1943; AAG (Lt. Col.) (SPI) War Office June 1943-Apr. 1945; AAG (Lt. Col.) GHQ MEF Apr. 1945-June 1946.

Allsopp: Harold Bruce. Nominated by the Council under Bye-law 34. (A) 27 St. George's Crescent, Monkseaton, Northumberland; (B) 4 July 1912; (C) B.Arch. (Liverpool) First Class Hons., Diploma in Civic Design, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., Rome Finalist, Rankin Prize, Minoprio Prize; (D) Official, Private and Teaching; (E) General Practice; Research on History and Theory of Architectural Design (to be published soon); (F) Assistant Librarian, Northern Architectural Association; Organizer of Lectures and Debates N.A.A.; Council N.A.A.; (G) Captain R.E., N. Africa, Italy (8th Army).

Atkinson: John Robert. Nominated by the Council under Bye-law 34. (A) 13 Manchester Square, London, W.1; (B) 14 February 1908; (C) A.A. Diploma, A.R.I.B.A.; (D) Private Practice; (E) General; (F) Present Member of A.A. Council; (G) 1940-45 R.A.F.

Barrett: Walter. Nominated by D. Frank Ingleton, *Fellow*; E. Stanton Jones, L. Le Hunte, G. Ray, J. H. Terry, *Associates*; C. J. P. Lloyd, W. Douglas Owen, *Licentiate*. (A) County Offices, Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire; (B) 28 March 1899; (C) M.B.E., A.R.I.B.A.; (D) Present position: County Architect of Pembrokeshire; Official and Private Practice; (E) Official and Commercial Works; (F) —; (G) 1917-19 Observer, Royal Flying Corps; 1940-46 Royal Engineers, South East Asia Command C.R.E.; awarded M.B.E.

Cadbury-Brown: Henry Thomas. Nominated by the Council under Bye-law 34. (A) 17 Clarges Street, Piccadilly, London, W.1; (B) 20 May 1913; (C) A.R.I.B.A., A.A. Dip. (Hons.); (D) Private Practice; (E) Domestic, Commercial and Industrial; (F) Member of R.I.B.A. Housing Committee; (G) Royal Artillery 1939-45.

Fidler: Alwyn Gwilym Sheppard. Nominated by Sir Thomas Bennett, Darcy Braddell, William Crabtree, J. H. Forshaw, H. Austen Hall, Anthony Minoprio, *Fellows*; N. J. Aslan, C. D. Barnard, E. G. Broughton, A. M. Freeman, G. F. Horsfall, A. Mackenzie, W. J. Smith, *Associates*. (A) 13 Grosvenor Square, London, W.1; (B) 8 May 1909; (C) M.A., B.Arch., Dip.C.D., A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., Rome Scholar in Architecture, R.I.B.A. Victory Scholar; (D) Official and Private Practice; formerly Chief Architect, Land Settlement Association and Chief Architect, Barclays Bank Limited; present position Chief Architect, Crawley Development Corporation (New Town); (E) Design and Layout of Cottage Estates and Agricultural Buildings, Banks, Office Buildings, Housing, etc.; Town Planning and General Development of New Town; (F) —; (G) Senior Technical Intelligence Officer, Research and Experiments Department, Ministry of Home Security; Home Guard.

Harrison: John. Nominated by H. Carr, A. G. Chant, H. V. de Courcy Hague, R. O. Harris, John H. Haughan, H. E. Matthews, E. A. Verger, *Fellows*. (A) County Hall, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey; (B) May 1896; (C) A.R.I.B.A.; (D) Official and Private; (E)

Schools, Hospitals, Housing, Theatres, etc.; (F) School Design and Construction Committee; (G) —.

Johnson-Marshall: Percy Edwin Alan. Nominated by Peter Cocke, A. W. Cox, M. H. Cocke-Yarborough, D. H. Crompton, J. S. Lacey, Colin Penn, D. P. Reay, *Associates*. (A) 13 Tudor Road, London, S.E.19; (B) 20 January 1915; (C) Dip. Arch. (Dist.) L'pool., A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I.; (D) Official; (E) Worked with two Borough Councils, one County Council, and with Coventry City Council; now with M.O.T.C.P. (Planning Technique); (F) Member, A.S.B. Study Group No. 1; (G) Trooper, R.A.C.; Lt., Capt. and Major R.E.

Livett: Richard Alfred Hardwick. Nominated by the Council under Bye-law 34. (A) 155 Gledhow Valley Road, Leeds, 7; (B) 7 February 1898; (C) O.B.E., A.R.I.B.A.; (D) Official; (E) Housing, Schools, Public Buildings; (F) Housing Committee R.I.B.A. 1941-46, Official Architects' Committee 1941-47, Council of West Yorkshire Society 1938-46; (G) 1914-18: Service Royal Sussex Regt. 1939-46: Officer in charge of War Damage Repairs, Leeds.

Penn: Colin Troughton. Nominated by the Council under Bye-law 34. (A) 62 Parliament Hill, London, N.W.3; (B) 19 January 1907; (C) A.R.I.B.A. Writer of *A Guide to Official Publications on Building* and (with F. R. S. Yorke) *A Key to Modern Architecture*; (D) At present Private Practice, and on staff of Architectural Association School of Architecture; previously salaried employment; (E) General; (F) On R.I.B.A. Council since 1944; served on Salaried Members' Committee, Joint Negotiating Committee, Town Planning Committee, Public Relations Committee, etc.; (G) —.

Poltock: John Willey. Nominated by H. S. Butcher, L. B. H. Cremer, H. Judson, I. H. L. King, R. L. Passmore, G. E. Soulsby, J. H. G. Wright, *Associates*. (A) Gable End, Loose, near Maidstone; (B) 3 September 1903; (C) A.R.I.B.A.; (D) Articled Pupil and Assistant in office of Private Practitioner 1920-25; Official with London County Council 1925-31; and Kent County Council 1931-47; now in Private Practice; (E) Housing, Commercial and all types of Schools; work carried out just before the war has been illustrated in leading Architectural Journals in this country and abroad; (F) Committee, Tunbridge Wells Chapter, S.E. Society of Architects 1937-48; Council, S.E.S.A. 1946-48; Education Committee, S.E.S.A. 1947-48; (G) Major, Royal Engineers (Works Services) 1941; Garrison Engineer 1944; O.C. 261 Works Section 1944-45; Member of Committee of Cairo Area M.E.F. Building Technicians Group 1944-45; S.O.R.E. II (Designs), H.Q. B.T.E.: Mentioned in Despatches, Certificate from C. in C. M.E.F. for outstandingly good service.

Pott: Anthony. Nominated by the Council under Bye-law 34. (A) Hillcote, Wheatthampstead Road, Harpenden, Herts; (B) 28 July 1904; (C) A.R.I.B.A., A.A. Diploma (Honours), 5th year Travelling Scholarship; (D) Private Practice (Assistant and Principal) and Official; (E) Architect at Building Research Station, D.S.I.R.; (F) 1944-48 Public Relations Committee and Films Committee; 1946-48 Architectural Association Council; (G) Civil Defence and N.F.S. 1939-45.

Taylor: Maurice Ewan. Nominated by A. D. Haxton, *Fellow*; T. A. Jeffries, T. W. Marwick, J. L. Parkinson, P. Turnbull, R.

Woodcock, *Associates*; Frank Pride, *Licentiate*. (A) 10 Howard Place, St. Andrews, Fife; (B) 4 March 1915; (C) A.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I., F.S.A. (Scot.), A.I.L.A. F.R.I.A.S., A.A. Dip. Planning, R.I.B.A. Dist. T.P., Neale Bursary 1947; various publications on town planning; (D) Official; (E) Domestic in Lancashire; Farming in Lancs and Yorks; Church in Bucks; Halls and Parks in Monmouth, etc.; (F) South Wales Institute of Architects, Eastern Branch; (G) —.

Womersley: John Lewis. Nominated by F. H. Allen, Walter Rosser, *Fellows*; G. Hopkinson, *Associate*; F. B. Allen, P. G. Copson, C. Croft, F. C. J. Smith, *Licentiate*. (A) Guildhall, Northampton; (B) 12 December 1910; (C) A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., Nicholson Travelling Scholarship (West Yorks. S.A.) 1933, Measured Drawings and Sketches Prize (West Yorks. S.A.), 2nd Premium Fyde Water Board Offices Competition 1939 (in collaboration with Mr. J. M. Gornall); (D) 9 years Private Offices London and the Provinces; 5 years Assistant to Mr. Herbert J. Rowe, F.R.I.B.A. (Liverpool); 2 years Borough Architect and Town Planning Officer, Northampton County Borough; (E) Private Practice: Housing, Hospitals, Churches, Commercial; Official Practice: Town Planning, Housing, Schools; (F) Liverpool Association of Architects: various Committees 1944-46; Northants, Beds. and Hunts. Architectural Society: Northampton Executive Committee 1947-48; City and Borough Architects' Society: Executive Committee 1948; (G) In charge of layout and erection of British and U.S.A. Army Camps, Miners' Hostels, Engineering Works, Quarters for Factory Workers.

AS LICENTIATE MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

Clay: John. Nominated by the Council under Bye-law 34. (A) Dalkeith, South Normanton Common, Derbyshire; (B) 25 January 1908; (C) L.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., Diploma in Town Planning; (D) Present time: Senior Architect, Ministry of Health; previous: Official and Private; (E) Ministry of Health: Housing; Local Authority: Hospitals and Public Health Buildings; Private: Housing and Industrial; (F) Member of Council, Notts, Derby and Lincs Architectural Society; Member of Nottingham School of Architectural Advisory Committee; Notts, Derby and Lincs Committee for R.I.B.A. National Plan; (G) Instructor A.T.C., Special Constable.

Cox: Bernard Hugh. Nominated by the Council under Bye-law 34. (A) Ministry of Education, 34 Park Place, Cardiff; (B) 14 May 1907; (C) L.R.I.B.A., F.R.I.C.S.; (D) Official and Private Practice; (E) Housing, Schools, Industrial; (F) R.I.B.A. Council 1944-48; (G) Civil Defence (Warden).

Haines: Harry Norman. Nominated by the Council under Bye-law 34. (A) 1 and 2 Gray's Inn Place, Gray's Inn, London, W.C.1; (B) 7 September 1908; (C) L.R.I.B.A.; (D) Official and Private Practice, now partner in firm of Gordon Jackson and Partners; (E) General—particularly police buildings, including Flats; housing, Churches and Work to Ancient Monuments; (F) Committee, Guildford Chapter, S.E.S.A. 1944-48; Chairman, Kingston Group, S.E.S.A. 1945-47; Chairman, Guildford Chapter, S.E.S.A. 1947-48; Allied Societies' Conference 1947-48; and various Committees of S.E.S.A.; (G) Technical Adviser to the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police on wartime lighting for industrial purposes.

Rutter: Frank Mowbray. Nominated by the Council under Bye-law 34. (A) 7 St. Martin's Avenue, Epsom, Surrey; (B) 24 February 1911; (C) L.R.I.B.A.; (D) Private Practice; Architect to Industrial Company on Prefab. Research; (E) Housing, Schools, Factories, Research on Community Centres; (F) —; (G) —.

Sibthorp: Thomas. Nominated by Daydon Griffiths, *Fellow*; Richard H. Davies, R. G. Smith, Charles H. Weed, *Associates*; Leslie T. George, J. R. Kane, John A. Whittaker, *Licentiate*. (A) Architect's Department, St. Pancras Town Hall, Euston Road, London, N.W.1; (B) 18 November 1908; (C) L.R.I.B.A., A.R.I.C.S., A.M.T.P.I.; (D) Official Architectural experience: Chief Architect to St. Pancras Borough Council; (E) Housing and Other Public and Municipal Buildings, Factories and Commercial Buildings; (F) — (G) Civil Defence Control Training and Decontamination Officer, Poplar, 1938-45; Chief Supervisor and Organizer of War Damage Repairs, Poplar and Wandsworth.

Wakeford: Frederick Charles. Nominated by the Council under Bye-law 34. (A) 24 Holland Way, Hayes, Bromley, Kent; (B) 14 March 1890; (C) L.R.I.B.A., A.I.Struct.E.; (D) Private: Messrs. George Baines and Son, F.F.R.I.B.A., Messrs. Holman and Goodham; Official: London County Council 1911-17, Ministry of Munitions 1917-18, Ministry of Health 1918-22, War Office 1923-42, Ministry of Works 1942-present; (E) Churches, Industrial and Housing; (F) Salaried Members' Committee 1934-47, Hon. Secretary of Committee, 1937-47, Salaried Members' and Official Architects' Committee 1947 to present, Hon. Secretary of Committee 1947 to present, representative of R.I.B.A. on the A.R.C.U.K. 1946-48, Member of A.R.C.U.K. General Purposes, Finance and General Purposes and Reinstatement Committees 1946-48; (G) H.M. Forces: 20th Batt., London Regiment (T.F.) B.E.F. France 1914-16; discharged disabled.

ATTENDANCES AT COUNCIL MEETINGS (Session 1947-48)

UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED THE MEMBERS' ADDRESSES ARE IN LONDON

THE COUNCIL (9 Meetings)

President: Sir Lancelot Keay, K.B.E. (Liverpool), 8.

Vice-Presidents: †C. H. James, 6; Cyril F. Martin (Birmingham), 9; C. G. Stillman, 9; Michael Waterhouse, 8.

Honorary Secretary: †A. Leonard Roberts (Winchester), 7.

Honorary Treasurer: †John L. Denman (Brighton), 8.

Members of Council: Victor Bain (Leeds), 8; Percy J. Bartlett (Nottingham), 6; A. C. Bunch (Leamington Spa), 8; J. Murray Easton, 7; J. H. Forshaw, 7; E. Maxwell Fry, 6; Frederick Gibberd, 6; Leonard C. Howitt (Manchester), 6; A. W. Kenyon, 9; J. Nelson Meredith (Bristol), 3; S. W. Milburn (Sunderland), 7; Howard M. Robertson 7; Herbert J. Rowe (Liverpool), 1; C. G. Stillman, 9; John Swarbrick, 9; Michael Waterhouse, 8; J. Hubert Worthington (Manchester), 6; F. R. S. Yorke, 7.

Associate Members of Council: Professor Joseph S. Allen (Leeds), 6; Henry Braddock, 9; D. E. E. Gibson (Coventry), 6; J. L. Gleave (Edinburgh), 0; Professor W. G. Holford, 2; Colin Penn, 7; Andrew Rankine (Hull), 6; Ralph S. Tubbs, 8; R. H. Uren, 9.

Licentiate Members of Council: W. Dobson Chapman (Macclesfield), 5; Bernard H. Cox (Cardiff), 9; Charles Oliver (Hull), 7.
Past Presidents: H. S. Goodhart-Rendel, 7; Sir Percy Thomas (Cardiff), 0.

Representatives of Allied Societies in the United Kingdom or Eire: Northern Province of England: R. Norman Mackellar (Northern Architectural Association), 4; P. G. Fairhurst (Manchester Society of Architects), 8; Professor Lionel B. Budden (Liverpool Architectural Society), 4; Andrew Rankine (York and East Yorkshire Architectural Society), 6; Norval R. Paxton (West Yorkshire Society of Architects), 8; D. B. Jenkinson (Sheffield, South Yorkshire and District Society of Architects and Surveyors), 1. Midland Province of England: S. J. Stainton (Birmingham and Five Counties Architectural Association), 9; Percy H. Grundy (Leicester and Leicestershire Society of Architects), 9; P. J. J. Panter (Northamptonshire, Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire Association of Architects), 9; R. E. M. Coombes (Nottingham, Derby and Lincoln Architectural Society), 6; A. G. Berry (East Anglian Society of Architects), 6. Southern Province of England: †H. V. de Courcy Hague (Devon and Cornwall Architectural Society), 5;

S. E. Urwin (Wessex Society of Architects), 6; H. F. Hurcombe (Berks, Bucks and Oxon Architectural Association), 9; Ernest Bird (Hampshire and Isle of Wight Architectural Association), 9; D. J. McPherson Burton (Essex, Cambridge and Hertfordshire Society of Architects), 6; Harold Anderson (South-Eastern Society of Architects), 9. *Allied Societies in Scotland* (Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland): A. G. R. Mackenzie (Aberdeen), 1; A. Graham Henderson (Glasgow), 4; Lockhart W. Hutson (Hamilton), 6; A. H. Mottram (Edinburgh), 7. *Allied Societies in Wales:* Gordon H. Griffiths (South Wales Institute of Architects), 8. *Allied Societies in Ireland:* Francis McArdle (Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland), 2; R. H. Gibson (Royal Society of Ulster Architects), 0.

Representatives of Allied Societies in the British Dominions Overseas: Gordon McL. Pitts (Royal Architectural Institute of Canada), 0; L. Sylvester Sullivan (Representative in United Kingdom), 5; W. R. Laurie (Royal Australian Institute of Architects), 0; J. Hubert Worthington (Representative in United Kingdom), 6; H. L. Massey (New Zealand Institute of Architects), 0; J. Murray Easton (Representative in United Kingdom), 7; N. L. Hanson

(Institute of South African Architects), 0; Professor W. G. Holford (Representative in United Kingdom), 2; § — (Indian Institute of Architects); § — (Representative in United Kingdom).

Representative of the Architectural Association (London): Anthony M. Chitty, 8.

Representative of the Association of Architects, Surveyors and Technical Assistants (now the Association of Building Technicians): K. J. Campbell, 6.

Chairman of the Board of Architectural Education: ‡Martin S. Briggs, 2.

Chairman of the R.I.B.A. Registration Committee: Darcy Braddell, 9.

Chairman of the R.I.B.A. Official Architects' Committee: †C. H. Aslin (Hertford), 8.

Representative of the R.I.B.A. Salaried Members' Committee: †P. K. Hanton, 8.

†Marked thus were appointed at or after the first meeting of the Council. Possible attendances, 8.

§Marked thus no representatives appointed on the Council for 1947-1948.

‡Marked thus was appointed after the seventh meeting of the Council. Possible attendances, 2.

Book Reviews

The Age of Adam, by James Lees-Milne 83s. viii + 184 pp. + pls. Batsford. 1947. £1 1s.

The scope of this book is admirably defined by its title which shows it to paint a broad picture of the impact of an artist upon the culture of his time.

Though the work is erudite, accurate and based to some degree upon yet unpublished documents, the author makes no pretence to original scholarship. Instead, in the opinion of your reviewer, he essays the much more valuable role of describing a broad influence in easy and unambiguous language. For those, in brief, who have neither the time nor the leisure to study their history closely, but who desire none the less to be adequately informed upon it this book gives the key to an important phase with admirable sufficiency.

It may be argued that, despite his distinction and exquisite taste, Adam was responsible for the break-up of rich and noble tradition, which weakened under his influence, into an ultimate eclecticism, itself disastrous, and that his contribution is therefore most questionable. Or it may be argued alternatively that, by giving distinction to an as yet undistinguished development, Adam prepared the ground for the last great period of English classic architecture, in which with high sensibility, particularly in respect to site-values, England for the first and only time took the lead in classic culture. In either case, and the matter is here unimportant, it remains a fact that the contribution of Adam was decisive, and that, whether England then or later became eclectic, or rose rather in this last great phase to European pre-eminence—and so fed the greater stream—the tendencies of the time, their meaning and their consequence, cannot be understood without knowledge and sense of this phase. Students may find ample accessible information upon

vernacular architecture of the earlier 18th century, and ample again upon post-Adamite activity. But for the time when culture first reaches universality, when tendencies that are native first have more than a local consequence, for the period of Adam, guidance is far to seek. This book then, which is admirably illustrated and gracefully, if sometimes a little archly, written, fills, in its adequacy, a very real need, as providing a key to a most important interlude. And if it does less than justice to the real influence of the master, it compensates for this in its feeling for his work.

M. F. H. ROE [A]

The Small House: Today and Tomorrow, by Arnold Whittick, in collaboration with Johannes Schreiner. 9s. in. 238 pp. + xlv pls. text illus. Crosby Lockwood. 1947. 15s.

During the war Mr. Whittick gave a large number of lectures to the Forces on housing and town planning. In an appendix to the volume he describes his method of questioning audiences and the results. These were such that they undoubtedly stimulated him to write a confession of faith in the future of housing progress. He has a generous leaning to modern architecture, and secured the assistance of Mr. Schreiner to illustrate plan proposals. He has a considerable knowledge of official literature on the subject. He had very genuinely set himself to adapting progressive ideas to the average householder's conservative views, and the result is a book that is rather like a mongrel dog, honest, affectionate, but of very mixed parentage.

As we move from chapters on New Methods of House Construction to others on Light, Colour, Heating and Ventilation, Minimum Standards of Accommodation, Standard Units of Equipment, coming finally to rest with Site Planning and Residential Units and Cost, we are treated to current approaches to these problems flavoured by the writer's personal opinion

as to how they can be applied to people's requirements. Mr. Whittick says that the most important ways of determining the needs of people is by asking the people themselves, by consulting the views of experts, and by asking oneself by the method of introspection. This last method is perhaps one that most of us have not heard of previously; but he has omitted the most important way which is by observation and experience. We are all experts on housing, seeing that we presumably all live in some or other form of accommodation. Our personal observations and experience, tuned in to relate to general needs and not individual idiosyncrasies, is the most valuable guide we have. With such valuable guidance perhaps the author might have hesitated to suggest, for example, the following 'In the W.C. is a cleaning cupboard in which a water tap is placed at a convenient height with a floor sink underneath. This provision is convenient for filling buckets for cleaning the first floor. . . . The foot sink can be utilized as a foot bath, especially for children, thus avoiding the use of the bathroom.' Or he could have avoided discussing the plan of a kitchen in the following terms: 'The food enters by the utility door, and then goes to the larder or refrigerator. It is taken from there direct to the table to the right of the sink. It is here prepared for cooking. It is passed to the cooker and from the cooker to the serving table. Dry goods will sometimes go straight to the spacious sideboard to be served direct.'

One very novel suggestion is made with reference to standards of accommodation. Mr. Whittick considers the Dudley standards of accommodation too small for general use and suggests that the first requisite is that every member of the family should have a room of his or her own, large enough in which to work, i.e. a study bedroom of not less than 100 sq. ft. This implies the abandonment of the double bedroom in the small house, and

leads to the logical conclusion that houses should be expandable. The emphasis of the plan is not on leisure shared in the family circle, but on leisure carried out individually, a point of view not generally accepted at present, though the trend of modern development may lead to its provision for at least a short period in the life of a family. The suggestion immediately reflects on the question of cost, which the author considers is best solved by greater standardization of parts and by methods of factory construction.

The value of the book from the technical point of view is limited. The technician has the range of official publications available. The layman, however, could well turn to this volume, and realize the enormous amount of material that is available to confuse his dreams of a future home.

JUDITH LEDEBOER [4]

Stuart and Georgian Churches. The architecture of the Church of England outside London. By *Marcus Whiffen*. 8½ in. viii + 118 pp. + pls. (153 illus.) Batsford. 1948. 18s.

Most of the churches of the period 1603-1837 described in this book are off the beaten track of the ecclesiologist and yet, to those who have persevered, what nostalgic memories the names Ingestre, Leighton Bromswold, Glynde, Shobdon, Hampton Lucy, Staunton Harold, Blandford and many others recall.

After putting down this stimulating book with the one regret, that the end had been so quickly reached, it came as a shock to find another reviewer beginning, 'This book is a disappointment...' but as Dr. Pevsner has taken up the cudgels in this matter one is reassured.

Until recently this book would not have found a publisher. Such was our contempt for our Georgian heritage that these churches remained practically unknown and at the mercy of every restorer. Many have been destroyed, more have suffered mutilation, and it is surprising that Mr. Whiffen has found so many to record.

Of course, as this is a first study of the subject it makes no pretence to completeness. For example, one looks in vain, under Kent, for Deal, Gravesend or Plaxtol, the latter being, with Berwick-on-Tweed, which also is omitted, a Commonwealth church. More surprising, however, in view of the interest of its plan, is the omission of St. Mary-in-the-Castle, Hastings.

Well written, accurate and finely illustrated, the book leads one to hope that an opportunity for amplification will be provided in future editions, which will certainly be called for, and then, perhaps, Mr. Whiffen will include the London area, which is so necessary to a rounded appreciation of the period.

W. W. BEGLEY [1]

British Standard 1430-1947. Aluminium Rainwater Goods. This Standard has recently been published, price 2s. 6d. post free. It deals with cast and extruded aluminium gutters, pipes, fittings and accessories, and has been prepared at the request of the aluminium industry so that the

general features of such goods may be compatible with those made of other materials, and to secure the use of suitable alloys. Figured diagrams and tables of dimensions are given, as well as an interim addendum embodying the chemical composition of alloys.

Architects' Year Book: 2 [i.e. 2nd pubn.] *Jane B. Drew* and others, eds. 9½ in. 339 pp. incl. advts. text illus. P. Elek. 1947. [1948]. £1 15s.

The book—the second of the series—has been designed to help architects, in the words of the editor, 'in their search for a good contemporary expression.' This help is given by a selection of illustrations of contemporary architecture from most parts of the world, essays and papers covering almost all the aspects of this dynamic subject. The selection has been made by an Editor, an Assistant Editor, and an Editorial Board, whose judgement in these matters commands our immediate respect.

Most of the examples of buildings will have been found already by the searchers, but the essays and papers will be new except to the busy cosmopolitans and the globe-trotters. With the aid of this book it will be possible to have the comfort of an armchair and the benefit of architectural seven-league boots, and compass the contemporary architecture of Western Europe, Town Planning at Home, in Finland, East and West Africa, visit a few schools of architecture, review some of the recent competitions, and digest the latest news about some of the types of construction and materials, and finally regard, with horror, the news that rubber is attacked by certain oils such as cottonseed and lard.

Many of the essays are controversial and provide a satisfying challenge to the robust mind not too submerged by all the current difficulties in nursing 'the first leaf buds of architecture from the barren world.'

The whole a stimulating and praise-worthy book produced under undoubtedly difficult conditions. It is unfortunate that the materials and equipment part is hidden away amongst the advertisements—a pity that there are advertisements at all. For the small minority who open the book sideways they will be delighted to know that they will be able to read the title of the chapter the right way round.

S. E. T. CUSDIN [4]

Homes. Selected by Editors of 'Progressive Architecture', *Thomas H. Creighton* and others. 11½ in. × 8½ in. (ii) + 190 pp. text illus. New York: Reinhold Publishing Corporation. 1947. \$5.00.

Whether one likes or dislikes the over-propagated 'American way of life' this book leaves no doubt that, at its best, it is an extremely pleasant affair—materially speaking; a rather shallow affair in many other ways. 'This,' says the introduction, 'is a book of houses so designed that they have become liveable homes... in selecting the homes for inclusion in this book, we have been guided by one simple

criterion—whether they were designed as pleasant places to live.' Exactly—and this book, like Americanism itself, doesn't seem to go much further. To be fair, it does not pretend to be a book for the technical guidance of architects but rather a book of 'ideas' for those who are contemplating the building of a house, and it is issued with the wise caveat—'don't copy!' 'These aren't plans of houses that might be built,' says the publisher's blurb, 'they are homes that families like yours are enjoying today.' Apart from the gross enormity of the assumption as to the reader's family, that is a fair description and, on its own terms, the book is a rollicking success. That—in the photographs—the radiograms are switched off, and that the raucous adolescents in bobby-sox, with their socialite parents, can be detected only in the plethora of games-rooms, car-ports and guest rooms is, naturally, a great gain to the architecture.

The architecture itself is, on the whole, astonishingly good, and nearly a hundred 'homes' are illustrated and—very briefly—described. The victory of the 'free plan' is, of course, complete, and here justifies itself every time. Space relationships on this domestic scale have been fairly mastered by American architects, and the tradition of the room as a rectangular shape entered by a door has almost vanished from the daytime living quarters of the new American house. The 'flow' from one living area to another and thence to terrace, garden and landscape is nearly always deftly handled, as is the utilization of the site. English architects in danger of being carried away by some of this planning should, however, remember that climates and the efficiency of heating systems are liable to vary as between the New World and the Old, and so is the way of life. All the same, American domestic planning—both as a solution of its own social and functional problems, and as a positive but rather minor contribution to the art of architecture—emerges rather triumphantly from this selection of modern 'homes'. The operative word in that sentence is, of course, 'selection', and quite the most significant thing is the entirely tacit assumption that the gulf between 'housing' and 'homes' is such that the two cannot meet inside the same volume. Not all these examples are lavish—there is a one-bedroom section—but they are all tailor-made by private architects for private clients. This means not only that they are for us of rather academic interest, but that they offer no solution for America's own most pressing problem. It would be a mistake to take too seriously as a social document what is intended, obviously, as nothing more than a rather good pot-boiling architectural picture-book, but it is difficult to see how the U.S. authorities can with a clear conscience allow this kind of building to go on until other things are put right—until, for instance, the negro quarters of towns like Jacksonville are provided with tap-water and elementary sanitation. The Swedes and Danes have had some excuse for indulgence in luxury—their high standard of living is fairly wide-

spread, but the U.S.A.—accepting its own mechanistic standard of what comprises a civilization—still has a very, very long way to go.

The actual architectural pedigree of these well-designed houses is mixed but fairly clear—European modernism of the 'thirties, Frank Lloyd Wright and the log cabin all stirred up together in the same pot, with plenty of technical equipment for seasoning, the Colonial tradition nowhere, and you've got it! This is with the proviso, of course, that the log cabin element bears the same relationship to its prototype as the fairy coach to the pumpkin.

More depressing are the interiors—not individually but collectively. Individually they are on the whole delightful, but they are all so appallingly like each other. The spice of individualism is eccentricity and clearly to the well-off American self-immolation is preferable. So through nearly 200 pages of excellent plans and superb photographs we find precisely the same chaste, watered-down Finnish furniture, the same Bauhaus reading lamps and the same crafty table-ware, until one begins to believe that a week-end in one house would be exactly like a week-end in another. We have forgiven some of the social cruelty of the 18th century because it supplied us with such magnificent individualists in the guise both of patrons and artists; on the high plane of world culture the American social system has not yet earned the right to forgiveness by any equivalent gift—it has not yet got beyond being smart. Its wealth, technical facilities and self-confidence give us the right to demand that it should. In reviewing a collection of architectural photographs these judgements may seem out of place, but in the Old World one cannot help seeing these things against a backdrop of reality, and this sort of architecture is, at the moment, no more than the fiddling, of a very pretty tune while Rome burnt.

ROBERT JORDAN [F]

John Martin 1789-1854. His life and works, by Thomas Balston. 8½ in. 311 pp. + front. + xxvi pls. Duckworth. 1947. £1 5s.

John Martin, painter, engraver, inventor and town-planner, was one of the earliest contributors to the R.I.B.A. Library, presenting in 1835 impressions from his engravings of 'Belshazzar's Feast, the Fall of Babylon, Joshua commanding the Sun to stand still, the Deluge, the Fall of Nineveh, and the Crucifixion, together with a descriptive catalogue.' These and similar engravings hung on the walls of many a Victorian home, and the paintings on which they were based were bought by kings and princes. Until lately Martin, once rival in fame to Turner, was a forgotten artist, and his paintings fetched a few pounds in the auction rooms. Now he has been rediscovered, three of his paintings have been acquired by the Tate, and a few months ago one of his engravings was used as a cover design to the ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW. It is not only the stupendous designs of his biblical cities that interest us as architects, but also his ventures into the field of planning and public health, his

schemes for a purer water supply in London, for main drainage, and for a Thames Embankment. Thomas Balston has written a fully documented but not very readable life of Martin. It is largely based on an earlier and more readable life written by Mary Pendered and published in 1923. In neither of these books have his town-planning activities been critically examined. They await further research and study.

G. ANTHONY ATKINSON [A]

Architects' Technical Reference 1948. The technical information book of the Architectural Association. Revised ed. 11 in. (ii) + 234 pp. text illus. Rolls House Publishing Co. 1948. £1 5s.

The *Architects' Technical Reference* was originally compiled and issued by the Architectural Association. Publication was suspended during the war years and the present edition has been completely revised. New sections include special articles on the architectural uses of aluminium, the structural insulation of dwelling-houses and flats, and also 'Appeals' dealing with the procedure necessary when making appeals from decisions of the local authorities either to the courts or to the Minister responsible.

The bibliography has been considerably enlarged and brought up to date, and includes official and building research publications.

A Record of the work done by the military authorities for the protection of the treasures of art and history in war areas, by Lt.-Col. Sir Leonard Woolley. (War Office: Civil Affairs—Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Branch.) 9½ in. 71 pp. + pls. H.M.S.O. 1947. 2s. 6d.

During the latter part of the war it was generally taken for granted that active steps were being taken by the Armed Forces of the Allied Nations to protect monuments of art wherever they were endangered by military action abroad. To any who stopped to wonder how it ever came about that such work in the field should be accepted as essentially a military responsibility, to be performed by military personnel under the exclusive control of the Commander-in-Chief concerned, this booklet supplies the answer with admirable clarity. Sir Leonard Woolley, as Archaeological Advisor to the War Office, was himself largely responsible for the initiation and control of the Monuments and Fine Arts Sub-Commission. The M.F.A. and A. officers were drawn from various centres of professional knowledge, museums and art galleries, among them being five members of the R.I.B.A.; an account is given of the work of preservation carried out through them in North Africa, Italy, Austria, North-West Europe, Greece and the Far East.

Certain photographs of war damage are included, but otherwise this volume is complementary to the series already published by His Majesty's Stationery Office, which deals with war losses and survivals of works of art in the various theatres.

R. E. E.

Residential Lighting by Myrtle Fahslander. 11 in. × 8½ in. vii + 269 pp. text illus. New York: Nostrand. 1947. (\$10.00.)

This book sets out to give all the basic facts on domestic lighting. Part one deals with the application of lighting in the home, including gardens and Christmas illuminations; Part two gives more technical information and data. Illustrations are more numerous than discriminating.

How to Estimate. Being the analysis of builders' prices, by John T. Rea. 10½ in. 8½ in. xx + 716 pp. text illus. Batsford. 1947. 18s.

The tenth edition of this comprehensive work, originally published in 1902. A new series of comparative tables has been added, giving full details of increases in cost of materials and labour for the years 1936-7, '39, '44, '45 and '46, and also the wages increase and bonus incentive introduced in October 1947.

Ventilation and Air Conditioning, etc. by E. L. Joselin. 2nd ed. 8½ in. viii + 320 pp. + folding pl. text illus. Arnold. 1947. £1 1s. This is a new edition, revised and enlarged, of 'Ventilation,' first published in 1934. The chief modifications concern the chapters on 'The Flow of Air in Ducts', 'Air Conditioning' and the added chapter on 'Refrigeration'. The two folding plates are obtainable separately; 'Friction of air in ducts', 'Air Conditioning Chart'.

A Description of Ordnance Survey Medium Scale Maps. Ordnance Survey Office. 9½ in. v + 21 pp. + 13 pls. Chessington. 1947. 1s. 6d.

This well-produced booklet gives a comprehensive survey of the different scales of map available, and includes a number of type sheets with explanatory notes. Attention is drawn to the fact that 6-in. air-photo mosaics of certain areas are now obtainable; although it would seem an admirable idea to have the whole country covered in this way, a complete survey is not envisaged at the moment. A useful list of Ordnance survey agents is appended.

Norsk trearkitektur, by Halvor Vreim. New ed. 10½ in. × 8½ in. (v) + 210 pp. text illus. Oslo Gyldendal Norsk Forlag. 1947.

"Norsk Trearkitektur"—Norwegian timber architecture—analyses the development of timber building in Norway, through the centuries, from a cultural and historical point of view. It is printed on good paper with some excellent photographs, and includes half a dozen pages of plans. Unfortunately for the average British reader, there are no English captions.

Norway undoubtedly possesses a wealth of good traditional timber buildings, some dating back to the 12th century, but the 18th century examples appear to be aesthetically the most pleasing. It is slightly disappointing to find that no recent examples have been included, except for one pleasant but rather uninteresting house built in 1924.

C. SJOSTROM MARDALL [A]

The Distribution of Building Materials and Components

Report of the Committee of Enquiry appointed by the Minister of Works

IN JULY 1946 the Minister of Works, the Right Hon. Charles W. Key, set up a Committee of Enquiry into the Distribution of Building Materials and Components, who have now issued their report, dated 1 March 1948. The terms of reference were 'To examine the organization and methods of distribution of building materials and components with particular reference to cost and efficiency, and to make recommendations.' The committee were specifically asked not to consider the distribution of timber; nor did they consider the distribution of structural steel, since they felt that wide questions were raised in that field which would go beyond the terms of reference.

The inquiry of the committee dealt primarily with the pattern of the building industry and the distribution of building materials and components as it was before 1940 but, where appropriate, changes due to the war have been taken into account, and Chapter 9 considers how far a gradual reversion to the pre-war pattern may be expected.

Stocking by merchants is recognized as being in the interest of the builder who requires a large range of materials and components for a single job, and it relieves him of transport problems when demand revives; it is also of advantage to the manufacturer, enabling him to keep his works clear and so maintain production; but after stock-holding the most important of the merchants' functions are transport and delivery and, generally speaking, the large merchants tend to own their own transport, the medium-sized to own some and hire the rest, while the remainder hire their transport. In normal times merchants are specialists in arranging delivery as and where the goods are wanted, and their wide dispersion throughout the country means that they are always near enough to the job to keep in step with its progress.

Having thus cleared the ground, the report begins—in Chapter 4—to deal with those aspects of trade organization which affect price. The history of trade associations is briefly described, culminating in publication by the Building Industry Distributors of price lists previously published by the Builders and Plumbers Merchants' Association and the Builders' Merchants Alliance. To secure price maintenance of large as well as small quantities of materials and components, agreement was sought between manufacturers and merchants, whereby the merchant undertook to observe the resale prices fixed by the manufacturer and to abstain from handling the products of outside manufacturers. In return, the manufacturers undertook to adhere to the prices and to grant special terms to the merchants who were parties to

the agreement, and in this way the so-called merchant lists grew in importance. Subsequently a new body, the Distributors of Builders' Supplies Joint Council, was instrumental in preparing a National List of *bona-fide* merchants, and now sponsor monthly lists of approved prices. Agreements between merchants' and manufacturers' associations usually provide for the following discounts and rebates; trade discounts; cash discounts, not exceeding 5 per cent; association discount, usually 5 per cent, allowed only on sales by manufacturers to merchants who are parties to the agreement; deferred rebate, allowed between the same parties, and based on turnover above some minimum figure; it may range from 1 per cent to 5 per cent, calculated on the net price received by the manufacturer, and lastly, a quantity discount allowed in some cases both on sales between manufacturers and merchants or between manufacturers or merchants and trade customers. As the association discount and the deferred rebate are subject to no complaint having been lodged against the merchant for breach of the agreement, the report calls them loyalty ties. The report then takes the case of an assumed order of £500 list price, on which the various deductions bring the net cost to the merchant down to £289 7s. 3d. In delivering the order to the builder, the merchant takes off discounts amounting to £129 10s., so that the net cost to the builder is £370 10s., showing a gross margin of £81 2s. 9d., which is 28 per cent on the cost price and 21.9 per cent on the sales price. The report says that in no industry under discussion can it be said with confidence that there is free competition in prices.

The two chapters on Restrictive Practices in Distribution, and An Analysis of the Cost of Distribution through Builders' Merchants are perhaps the most important; they are certainly outspoken. In the first of these chapters the sanctions lying behind manufacturers-merchants agreement are discussed, as well as their effectiveness, advantages and disadvantages. Four sanctions are mentioned; 1, withholding of the loyalty rebates; 2, withholding of supplies; 3, striking merchants off the list, and 4, imposition of fines. The committee's conclusions are summarized as follows: (1) There are restrictive arrangements affecting distribution, whether embodied in formal agreements between manufacturer and merchant, in tacit agreements or by analogous arrangements whether or not a merchant is party to them; (2) there are a number of strong sanctions behind these arrangements; (3) while in certain circumstances these agreements are freely broken, there is no doubt that on the whole they are substantially operative; (4) these practices

afford a competitive advantage to the associated manufacturers over their actual or potential rivals; (5) these practices also afford a competitive advantage to the majority of merchants; (6) these practices are not in the national interest, as they have tended to lead to (a) a higher level of prices than would have obtained in their absence, (b) an inflation of gross and net distributive margins, (c) the consumers being deprived of the benefit of improvements, actual or potential, in the efficiency of distribution, (d) an over-elaboration of services provided in the field of distribution and therefore to a waste of manpower and other resources, (e) there being too many merchants, (f) consumers being unable to obtain the precise materials they want, from whatever source they prefer.

The analysis of the cost of distribution through builders' merchants sets out various tables of annual sales values and percentages of sales values. To quote only one example from percentage of sales value, averaged from all over the country, gross margins are 20.97 per cent, total expenses 14.27 per cent, net margin 6.70 per cent. In the case of merchants with sales in 1946 under £50,000 the percentage of net margin to sales value is 7.27 per cent, and in the case of merchants with sales over £50,000 it is 6.58 per cent. Building material prices have risen since 1946 and are still rising; expenses, measured as a percentage, have fallen since 1938, while net margins before the war were on the high side, so that merchants are now doing very well indeed. On the assumption that the average annual turnover may be taken as four times the capital employed, and that a profit rate of 10 per cent on capital employed is in line with the practice adopted by the Government in controlling prices, it would follow that 2½ per cent profit on turnover would be a reasonable profit. Judged by that standard, which the committee were not prepared to accept as conclusive in itself, net margins in 1938 were high and the present ones are much too high. The committee's cost inquiry shows that the consumer is deriving little or no benefit from the marked fall in the margin of expenses which has taken place between 1938 and 1946.

The recommendations in the summary of the report are, in brief, that builders' merchants should pay more attention to the cost of the services they perform; that the Government should take immediate action to control distributors' margins, and that restrictive practices should be eliminated as far as possible. After noting the Government's announced intention to introduce legislation on restrictive practices, the report suggests that in the field of building materials there should be power (a) to require the registration of all agreements relating to trade practices, (b) to declare individual agreements or types of agreement between manufacturer and merchant to be in restraint of trade and illegal, (c) to prohibit either a manufacturer or a merchant from exercising price discrimination between customers in accepting orders, and (d) to control prices and margins.



Veduta del Palazzo fabbricato sul Quirinale per le Segreterie de Brevi e della Sacra Consulta

Architettura del Cavalier Ferdinando Stagni
a Palazzo Apostolico *a Palazzo del Sig. Principe Rospigliosi* *a Palazzo del Sig. Principe Rospigliosi*
Corpo di Guardia del Cardinale *Corpo di Guardia de' Cavalieri* *Corpo di Guardia de' Cavalieri* *Corpo di Guardia de' Cavalieri*
Fonte Fia sulle mura Urbane

Piranesi. By Grahame B. Tubbs [4]

A talk at the first meeting of the R.I.B.A. Library Group on 12 January 1948

THERE ARE very good reasons why Piranesi and his work should be considered at this, the first meeting of the Library Group; he was, I think, the greatest of all architectural draughtsmen, his works are models of book-production and typography and he had a peculiar position in relation to English architecture of the later part of the 18th century. Incidentally, his influence is still a potent one as far as etching is concerned, for it can be seen working as strongly in the works of Brangwyn and Muirhead Bone today as in those of Old Crome and Cotman in the early years of the last century.

Although Piranesi lived most of his life in Rome, he was born in Venice in 1720, his father being a stonemason. He early showed extraordinary precocity and drew the buildings around him at eight; and was the talk of the town at 15. His maternal uncle was an architect and it was to him that Piranesi was apprenticed. It was not long, however, before he quarrelled with his uncle; his was a most turbulent nature and he trailed his coat throughout his life

and was constantly at loggerheads with his associates. At 20, inspired by a Roman girlfriend, he persuaded his father to allow him to go to Rome in the suite of the Venetian Ambassador and to give him an allowance. He lived for a time in the Venetian Embassy and studied painting under Tiepolo and is said to have worked for a time in the scene-painting studio of the Bibienas, whose influence can plainly be seen in his early designs. He learned engraving from Vasi, who, becoming jealous of his talents, withheld some of the secrets of the craft, upon which Piranesi tried to murder him. He was lucky to suffer nothing worse than dismissal from the studio. His father stopped his allowance and he refused to return home; and he went to Naples and studied the remains at Pompeii and Herculaneum and Paestum. It may well be that it was during this time that he formed the theory, which he maintained with the utmost vehemence throughout his life, that the origin of Roman art was Etruscan rather than Greek. Later in life he returned to the Paestum temples and his last published work was

View of the Palazzo della Consulta from the *Vedute*, 1749

devoted to them. The authorship of this is doubtful, as his son Francesco had a hand in it, but to what extent is uncertain.

Leaving Naples he returned to Rome and having failed to make a living as a painter he devoted himself to the practice of etching; during the next few years he produced some of the most remarkable plates that have ever been etched and established himself a master of this difficult craft. It was during this time that he married, and the way he went about this is typical of his impetuous nature as he saw, wooed and married the girl in five days! She brought him a dowry of 150 scudi (£12 5s.) which sufficed to buy tools and materials and set up a home and the workshop from which his first prints were issued in 1741; they were followed in about 1745 (the exact date is uncertain) by one of the most extraordinary series of etchings ever produced, the *Carceri d'invenzione*—imaginary Roman prisons. They were originally published by Bouchard or Buzard and there were fourteen of them in the first state, but two additional ones were added and the old ones elaborated in a new edition that he published himself in 1761. They are enormous plates measuring 21 in. by 16 in. The first state is very rare, but I have two here which may be compared with the second state. You will see that Piranesi's

first ideas were simpler and lighter in tone and lack the drama and atmosphere of his second thoughts. If they are less decorative they also lack the elaborate horrors of the later state.

The origin of this series is interesting. One of his earliest prints was of a similar subject called 'carceri oscura' which is reproduced in the December number of the R.I.B.A. JOURNAL and is wrongly referred to as one of the *Carceri*. This would seem to have been inspired by an etching by Daniel Marot, who died about the date of his birth. There is also a plate by Canaletto which is similar. The germ of the idea, working on a mind saturated with memories of the Roman ruins that he was constantly drawing and measuring, was, according to the story, responsible for the visions that he saw in the delirium of an illness and which he dashed off at fever heat direct on the copper when he recovered.

However this may be, these are works of real genius and are unsurpassed in the history of etching both for the artistic feeling and their technical accomplishments. Soon after he finished the *Carceri* he began that wonderful series of large views of Rome that he called *Vedute di Roma* and to which he added every year throughout his life. These are the plates that most of us think of as Piranesi prints. There are 137 of them including the two that his son Francesco added after his death. Our set in the library is not complete, some 30 of the later ones being missing. They depict in the romantic tradition of Claude, Pannini and Canaletto all that was then visible of the Roman remains as well as some Renaissance buildings. Many of them are really superb works and their composition and draughtsmanship are beyond praise. Some, especially those of modern buildings, are not up to the same standard for he had his limitation as a draughtsman; for instance, he found difficulty in drawing a circular building convincingly. In some cases he deliberately forced the scale.

Copies of the *Vedute* vary greatly in quality and it is important to see copies printed in Rome during Piranesi's lifetime before the coppers became worn and had to be extensively re-worked. The Roman prints are on thick, white laid paper with the watermark of a fleur-de-lys in a circle. They have the artist's name engraved in small letters at the bottom of the plate with the words 'presso l'autore'. When he moved to Palazzo Tomati in 1761 he added his address and the price of the prints, 2½ paoli (or about half-a-crown in our money), which however was erased in the later French printings. The early prints have a lovely silvery quality, especially when seen in the hand. Later additions included strengthening the foregrounds and shadows and in some cases the addition of rather horrible smoke-like clouds; the former were sometimes improvements especially when seen hanging on the wall. As the plates became worn they were re-bitten many times and so became darker.

Besides these minor alterations, often made by his sons, extensive changes were made by Piranesi himself either to improve

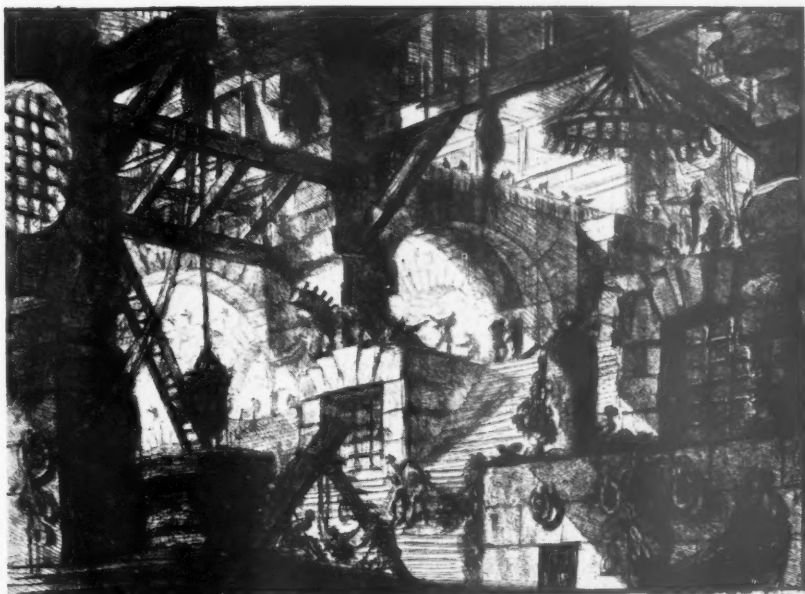


Plate XIII of the *Carceri*, second state



Plate II Vol. III of *Le Antichità Romane*. The Appian Way, 1756

the composition or because of later alteration in the subjects themselves. The most notable example of the first category is the Pyramid of Cestius (35), where the whole of one half of the plate was burnished out and re-etched to make the pyramid itself dominate the composition. From the print of the Ripe Grandi, which was originally very overloaded, a large barge was removed leaving a welcome patch of clear water. There are many other instances, all of which are listed in Prof. A. M. Hind's catalogue raisonné of the *Vedute di Roma*. The coppers suffered many vicissitudes after Piranesi's death in 1778. His children Francesco, Pietro and Laura continued to

sell impressions from the shop in Rome for 20 years; but in 1798 they decided to emigrate to France, and set out in an armed merchantman to run the British blockade, but were intercepted by Admiral Troubridge's squadron and the vessel arrested. Troubridge seems to have been a man of culture and, knowing Piranesi's reputation, not only got his officers and men to agree to renounce their prize money on Piranesi's stock, but also saw to it, by the happy-go-lucky arrangements of those days, that they should be admitted to France duty free!

As Arthur Samuel remarks in his book on Piranesi, this was really a first-class disaster to his reputation, as thousands of



Above: View of the Temple of the Sibyl, Tivoli, from the *Vedute*, 1761. Right: Frontispiece to Vol. III of *Le Antichità Romane*, 1756



inferior prints were taken in France both by the Piranesis and by the firm of Firman Didot who acquired the plates in 1835. Soon afterwards they were bought by the Calco-grafia Regia in Rome where they remain and where one can still buy impressions taken from the poor old wrecks.

The year that saw the start of the *Vedute*—1748—was the year of publication of a series of etchings of triumphal arches done to a much smaller scale than the other views, being oblong plates of quite exceptional charm, which have the advantage of being in scale with our modern rooms. They are very freely drawn and might have been done yesterday. He also did four amazing compositions in the true baroque manner of medleys of architectural fragments, skulls, scorpions and palms known as the *Grotteschi*.

Piranesi occupied an exceptional position in Rome and his print and antique shop was the centre that drew to itself travelling noblemen and young foreign architects studying in Rome. Among the British architects that formed part of his circle were Robert Adam, Wm. Chambers, Robert Mylne and the younger Dance. Clérisseau introduced his pupil Wm. Chambers, and no doubt he discussed his plans for visiting Diocletian's Palace at Spalato with Adam, which was to have so strong an influence on that young man and to give him his profound knowledge of Roman decoration. He remained on intimate terms with Piranesi, who dictated several of his works to him; he also engraved four plates of Syon House for his book of Architecture. Robert Mylne also employed Piranesi to make an etching of the perspective view of his proposed bridge at Blackfriars. The influence on Dance is very plainly seen in his fine design for Newgate Prison. It is interesting to note that Soane was working in Dance's office when this design was made, and he also was in Rome before Piranesi's death

and became friendly with Francesco, who gave him the original drawings of the Paestum temples which are now in the Soane Museum.

It was during these years of the 1750's that the contacts were made which had such far-reaching effects on English decoration of the latter part of the century, and one likes to think that many of the Italian painters, stuccoists and metal workers and carvers who frequented Piranesi's shop, met their future employers there. It was this English connection that led to Piranesi being elected, in 1757, a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, a distinction of which he was so proud that he often mentioned it on subsequent frontispieces.

Throughout this time Piranesi's industry was unceasing, and folio followed folio in a constant stream of new works or new editions. They are rather difficult to collate as the plates were bound up in different order with additions and omissions.

The *Opere Varie* appeared in 1750, *Le Magnificenze di Roma* in '51, *Trofei di Ottaviano Augusto* in '53 and the four volumes of *Le Antichità Romane* in 1756, with dedications to Lord Charlemont. But the dedication plates to the last were soon withdrawn as he had a terrific row with Charlemont. This characteristic episode is explained from Piranesi's point of view in a small book, now very rare, called *Lettere di giustificazione*. Lord Charlemont was an Irish peer who was prominent in Irish affairs and a friend of Grattan. He was also interested in the arts, being chairman of the Committee of the Dilettanti Society that sent Stuart and Revett to Greece. He was in Rome in 1751 and Piranesi agreed to dedicate his forthcoming book to him for an unspecified consideration. As the work developed it was found that four volumes were needed instead of one, and after publication Charlemont's agent, one Parker, an unsatisfactory character who also directed

a short-lived art school for British students in Rome founded by his patron, was charged with making the financial arrangements with Piranesi. He offered 100 scudi (£20) and agreed to buy prints to the value of a similar amount, on the basis of the one dedication plate agreed upon, instead of the four actually used. Piranesi says that a certain Signor A. G. was sent to him to make a final offer and threatening to have Piranesi assassinated if he refused! To do him justice Piranesi said he did not believe that Charlemont was responsible for this threat, but he was very incensed at what he thought was an unworthy recompense and withdrew the etched dedication and substituted Adam's name for Charlemont's. The *Lettere di giustificazione* and copies of the original issue of *Le Antichità Romane* were both soon suppressed.

In 1751 Piranesi moved to the Palazzo Tomati and all his subsequent works were issued from this address: *Acqua Giulia, Lapides Capitolini, Campus Martius, Antichità di Cora, Lago Albano, and Castel Gondolfo*, as well as a reply to Mariette, airing his pet Etruscan theory. He also did large scale detailed plates of Trajan's column and the column of Antoninus. By this time his early struggles were over and although he was never really prosperous he had an assured position with the patronage of Pope Clement XIII, who gave sets of his volumes to distinguished visitors and who in 1765 knighted him. He was 45 years old.

In 1769 he published a book of designs for chimney-pieces of which perhaps the less said the better. Although he always described himself as a Venetian architect, he did not do much architectural designing, but he was responsible for restoring two churches, S. Maria del Popolo and S. Maria Aventina, where he was buried and where his monument stands.

His last work, apart from the Paestum series, was *Vasi, Candelabri*, a magnificent



Plate XIII from Vol. III *Antichità Romane* 1756

collection of prints of measured drawings of the finest Roman vases and decorative details drawn to a large scale. Many of these plates are dedicated to his English friends.

There are very few examples of authenticated original drawings by Piranesi which, in the case of an artist so prolific, is strange. There are none in the Print Rooms of Rome, Paris, Vienna, Berlin, Brussels,

Amsterdam or Stockholm, but in the British Museum there are a number of drawings attributed to him, and the National Gallery of Scotland has five fine examples, as has the Soane Museum. Our own collection until recently had two only, which I think should be accepted with reserve. The four drawings in sanguine chalk that are shown here tonight have rather a better claim although there can be no certainty. Professor Hind writes in his book, 'There are the five red chalk drawings of Hadrian's Villa (probably intended as finished drawings for the etchings) in the collection of Mr. Percy B. Tubbs, these having been used with modification and in reverse in the *Vedute di Roma* (Nos. 93 and 94), the others not having been carried out. They are not actual transfer drawings, but they at least show that careful preparatory drawings were carried out. They lack the fire of G. B. Piranesi's early work, but if not by his hand they are so immediately inspired by him that they must be reproductions of lost drawings, or the work of Francesco who at the period of the Hadrian's Villa plates, 1768-70, must have been devilling for his father. But on the whole I think their style fits in with our estimate of the development of G. B. Piranesi's work.'

He died in 1778 at the age of 58, leaving his sons and a daughter, who carried on his business and continued to publish books made from material left by him as well as others of their own composing.

Piranesi's books were magnificently produced, the paper was of the best, the typography was superb and they are adorned



From Vasi, *Candelabri*, 1778

with countless etched initial letters and head and tail pieces. In all his work there is a fine decorative quality and even the most mundane details of construction were turned into things of beauty.

When one realizes that he did nearly 1,200 plates, that is one a fortnight, throughout his working life, and that many of them are of the largest size, one can only be amazed that such painstaking industry could be linked with so fiery a nature. His finest achievements were undoubtedly done in his youth, his later years producing more pedestrian things, but it was all of a very high order of draughtsmanship and design for which no praise can be too high. I cannot do better than to close my talk with a compliment paid to him by Coleridge who, while looking through a set of his prints with de Quincey, referred to him as 'the Rembrandt of Architecture'. No description could be more apt.



The Architects' Benevolent Society

Annual General Meeting

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Architects' Benevolent Society was held on Tuesday 4 May 1948 in the rooms of the R.I.B.A. The President of the R.I.B.A. was re-elected President, Mr. H. S. Goodhart-Rendel, Hon. Treasurer, and Sir Charles Nicholson Hon. Secretary.

The ninety-eighth Annual Report was submitted by the Council. In moving the adoption of the Annual Report, Statement of Accounts and Balance Sheet, the President, Sir Lancelot Keay, K.B.E., said: 'I feel diffident in speaking of the needs of the Society in the presence of many who have served it so long and so faithfully, and who are therefore so much better informed upon the scope of its activities than I am. You will all agree, I am sure, that a dual policy is called for. One to build up a sufficient reserve to enable the Society to deal quickly and effectively with the appeals of those temporarily in difficulty and who, if helped at once, may re-establish themselves, and thus avoid the necessity of making a permanent call upon the Society's funds. The other deals with the help necessary over a longer period, to ensure that the young shall be properly

equipped for their journey through life and that the old shall have freedom from anxiety at the end of theirs.

'Conditions of life are changing rapidly, and it is difficult to assess fully the effect of the new Health Insurance Act, but one of the increasingly urgent needs is homes for the elderly. Discussions are taking place with other societies, and I hope that it may be found possible to draw up a scheme to provide houses for old people which will ensure security and companionship and as much independence as is compatible with the state of their health.

'Amendments of the bye-laws are therefore proposed, which will widen the scope of the Society and enable help to be given to old people in this way without affecting the assistance they will be entitled to receive from the State.

'It is very desirable that we should be able to help in the training and education of the orphan children of members of our profession. Given that training, which they themselves cannot afford, they will start out in life equipped to serve the community and to support themselves.

'To those whom we are already helping

larger grants may be necessary in some cases to allow for the higher cost of living and for other difficulties of the times. And so we must draw the inevitable conclusion that a larger income will be necessary in the future. We may have to consider novel methods of raising this larger income, but it will redound to our greater credit if those of us who are more fortunate accept the responsibility for those who find themselves in difficulties, whether of a temporary or a permanent nature.'

Mr. H. S. Goodhart-Rendel, in moving the amendments to the bye-laws, said that the chief object in making these amendments was to widen the scope of the Society, so that it could give more help in a way that would meet present-day needs, in particular by the provision of homes for the elderly, and education and training for the young.

Officers and Council for the Year 1947-48

President: President, R.I.B.A.

Vice-Presidents: Sir Harry Vanderpant, Barrister-at-Law [*Hon. A*]; Sir Banister (Flight) Fletcher, D.Litt., F.S.A., [*F*]; Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart. [*F*]; Mr. H. Greville Montgomery [*Hon. A*]; Mr. H. S. Goodhart-Rendel [*F*]; Mr. W. H. Ansell, M.C. [*F*].

Members of Council: Mr. C. H. James [*F*]; Mr. A. B. Knapp-Fisher [*F*]; Mr. H. Lidbetter [*F*]; Mr. D. L. Solomon [*F*]; Mr. P. V. Burnett [*F*]; Mr. F. R. Hiorns [*F*]; Mr. G. E. Soulsby [*A*]; Mr. M. Tapper

[F]; Mr. C. J. Epril [F]; Mr. D. H. McMorran [F]; Mr. Anthony Minoprio [F]; Mr. J. Alan Slater [F]; Mr. L. Sylvester Sullivan [F]; Mr. Francis Jones [F] (Manchester Society of Architects); Mr. C. M. Hadfield [F] (Sheffield, South Yorks and District Society of Architects and Surveyors); Mr. Ernest Bird [F] (Hants and I.O.W. Architectural Association); Mr. R. A. Cornell [L] (Essex, Cambs and Herts Society of Architects); Mr. R. O. Foster [A] (West Essex Chapter, Essex, Cambs and Herts Society of Architects); Mr. B. M. Ward [F] (Liverpool Architectural Society); Mr. Cecil Burns [F] (South-Eastern Society of Architects); Mr. N. R. Paxton [F] (West Yorkshire Society of Architects); Mr. H. V. de Courcy Hague [F] (Devon and Cornwall Architectural Society); Mr. H. Carr [F] (County Architects' Society); Mr. J. R. Leathart [F] (Architectural Association); Mr. W. H. Scanlan (Institute of Registered Architects); Mr. C. W. Glover (Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors); Mr. E. Hadden Parkes [F] (Mount Pleasant Artists' Rest Home); a representative of Architectural Students.

The Year's Achievements: A better financial position was reported owing to many good friends who had come forward during the year with special efforts. This enabled the Council to provide more adequate help for the many who appealed for aid. In particular, the Building Exhibition at Olympia, held for the first time since 1938, brought large donations through Mr. Greville Montgomery and Mr. Hugh R. G. Montgomery, Organizers of the Exhibition, who repeated their generosity of pre-war years, and provided the Society with a free Stand and all facilities to run a Tombola, which produced £446 5s. In addition, Mr. Montgomery gave a special 'gate money' donation in return for admission cards presented at the Exhibition, and his cheque for £300 for this donation brought the total benefit to the Society up to £746 5s. The Society owes a deep debt of gratitude to the Montgomery family. The President expressed at the Exhibition the Council's thanks to Mr. Montgomery and Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Montgomery for all they had done to help the Society.

The Council also wished to express its very warm thanks to all the firms, exhibitors and individual donors who so very kindly gave prizes for the Tombola and thus ensured its success, and for the handsome gifts so liberally provided. The Council's best thanks are offered also to Mrs. George Behr and Mrs. Hugh Montgomery, who so kindly presided over the draw for the 445 prizes, and to Mr. James Shand, who printed the special admission tickets and the receipt books for the Tombola free of charge.

Pensions and Grants: Relief was given in 93 cases during the year, 13 of which were new applications; 19 referred to architects or architects' assistants, 66 to widows, and 8 to orphans. Two pensioners died during the year, and the vacant pensions were awarded to two architects, one a disabled

ex-service man and the other unable to work because of illness for several years past.

An offer was received from the W.V.S. to place the names of A.B.S. beneficiaries on a list for receiving food parcels from organizations in the U.S.A. and the Dominions. A similar offer was received through the R.I.B.A. from the Royal Victorian Institute of Architects and the Royal Australian Institute of Architects. Many parcels have already arrived, and have given much joy to the recipients. The following are a few extracts from their letters:

'I write to say a parcel from Australia duly arrived, and contained 1 tin of ham, 1 of apricot jam, 1 beef dripping, 1 bottled fruit, 1 plum pudding, 1 tablet of household soap, and 2 of toilet soap. What a useful lot.'

'It was a great surprise and a very welcome addition to our Christmas fare. In fact I felt quite overcome to realize that there were such nice people in the world, who not only sympathized with our difficulties but were willing to give such practical help. One had read about it of course, but it's quite different when it happens to one's self.'

'I am very deeply indebted to the gentlemen in Australia and very grateful. Wishing them the compliments of the season and everything that is good when they reach my age of 82.'

'I had a lovely parcel from an Australian architect. As he is so far away and I could not bear the idea of his not being thanked as quickly as possible, I sent an air mail.'

Finance: Subscriptions had again shown a useful increase, and a new source of income had been the collecting boxes now issued by the Society, many of which were now in architects' offices. It is hoped thus to encourage those who cannot afford a subscription large enough to send separately. Subscriptions and donations, large and small, are welcome and gratefully acknowledged.

Among the many donations received during the year were £47 5s. from the South Wales Institute of Architects as dance proceeds, £26 5s. from Mr. L. Sylvester Sullivan, £20 from Messrs. Starr, Hall and Clifford, £17 14s. 8d. from the Architectural Association as a result of the collection at their centenary service, £15 from the Institute of Registered Architects in addition to their annual donation of £52 10s., £14 from the Hants and Isle of Wight Architectural Association, £12 from Mr. L. S. White, and £10 10s. from the Wilts and Dorset Society of Architects. In addition Mr. Digby Solomon has generously covenanted to give £100 a year for seven years—which should bring in considerably over £1,000 in that time—as a memorial to his elder son Leonard, killed as Flying Officer, Bomber Command. This gift is to be used at the discretion of the Council, but Mr. Solomon has suggested that it might be applied (if allowable under the Bye-laws) for the education or training of promising sons or daughters of architects in poor circumstances. Mr. Solomon's gift is very warmly appreciated by the

Council, and the specific allocation of the gift is being considered.

Half-Crown Fund: The President's Christmas Appeal was issued at the end of November. The Council thanks all those editors of technical and trade journals and others who by their generosity and efforts enabled the appeal to reach a large number of architects without heavy postage costs.

By the close of the year £529 12s. 5d. had been received in response to the appeal, and further donations have since brought the total up to £783 15s. 11d. Among the larger donations were a further £50 from Mr. Ernest Bates, £21 from Mr. Robert Angell, £15 15s. from the President, £10 10s. each from Mr. C. J. Epril, Mr. R. W. Germaney, Mr. H. Goslett, Messrs. Nightingale and Ambrose, and Mr. D. L. Solomon, and £10 each from Major A. S. Ash, Sir Thomas Bennett, and Mr. W. Holden.

Advertisements: There is again an increase in the amount of advertisement space taken in the Society's 'Red Book' by numerous firms connected with the building industry. To all these the Council offers its best thanks.

Insurance: The amount received in commission from insurances taken out through the Society is double the total of last year. The Society's agency deals with all the usual types of insurance, including some specially applicable to architects, such as architects' indemnity, and can offer special terms for certain policies. The commission received on policies taken out through the Society's agency is treated as a donation from the policy-holders to the Society's funds.

In connection with insurance the Council wishes to express its thanks to THE ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS, THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL and the R.I.B.A. JOURNAL for free advertisement space given during the year. This is especially valuable owing to the paper restrictions, and is greatly appreciated.

Council and Officers: The five senior members of Council retire by rotation, viz.: Mr. J. Stanley Beard, Mr. Gordon Hake, Mr. A. L. Roberts, Mr. A. E. Wiseman and Dr. C. H. Holden. To fill the vacancies the Council has much pleasure in nominating Mr. C. J. Epril, Mr. D. H. McMorran, Mr. Anthony Minoprio, Mr. J. Alan Slater, and Mr. L. Sylvester Sullivan.

The Council records its thanks to the R.I.B.A. for its substantial annual grant, for the use of office accommodation and committee rooms, and for many other services, and to the Secretary and staff for courteous help on all occasions.

In conclusion the Council thanks all contributors, old and new, for their support of the Society's work. There are already signs that there may be heavy calls on the Society during the coming year, and that the reserve which the Council has been trying to build up may be badly needed. The Council therefore hopes for the continuance of this support, so that its endeavours to help those in need may not be restricted by lack of funds.

Practice Notes

Edited by Charles Woodward [A]

IN PARLIAMENT

Ordnance Survey (Paths). Asked whether he was aware that surveyors who are bringing old Ordnance maps up to date had received instructions not to show bridle paths separately as hitherto but to show them as merely rights of way or footpaths; and whether he would take steps to countermand such instructions to ensure that all established bridle paths are still shown as such on Ordnance maps, the Minister of Agriculture replied: Surveyors of the Ordnance Survey have been instructed not to distinguish between bridle and other paths because it proved impossible to obtain authoritative information that would enable the distinction to be made with certainty. The Ordnance Survey is not concerned with rights of way. (25 March 1948.)

Worham Smock Mill, Suffolk. Asked if he was prepared to give his support to the preservation of the historic Worham Smock Mill in Suffolk by including it in his list of buildings of national, architectural and historical interest, the Minister of Town and Country Planning replied: I am informed that the Worham Smock Mill, which was in a poor state of preservation and was deteriorating further, collapsed on 3 March following demolition operations. (7 April 1948.)

Building Operations (Control). Asked why local authorities have been asked by circular 40/48 to make returns of the names and addresses of persons against whom proceedings have not been instituted but who have been warned about offences against Defence Regulation 56A; and whether it is proposed to use such information in any subsequent proceedings affecting the said persons, the Minister of Health replied: In considering the institution of proceedings, it is important to know whether a person has been expressly warned about the provisions of Defence Regulation 56A. The information is not normally used in court before conviction, unless necessary to counter a plea of ignorance. Asked further when he says that it is not normally used, would he agree that, *prima facie* at any rate, such information would be inadmissible before conviction; and would he not further agree that it has no relevance after conviction because unless there is a previous conviction for the offence it would not be relevant at that stage; the Minister of Health replied: I think that is a matter for the court itself to construe. (8 April 1948.)

War Damage. In the House of Commons on 1 March 1948 the Financial Secretary to the Treasury made the following statement regarding the Directions made by the Treasury under the War Damage Act:

(1) 19 June 1941. A direction instructing the War Damage Commission not to pay

the cost of repairs carried out without a building licence where one was required until such time as the works could lawfully have been done or the Licensing Department had decided not to prosecute for the failure to obtain a licence.

(2) 19 June 1941. A direction empowering the Commission to pay a cost of works payment where a value payment was appropriate but reinstatement of the property was certified to be necessary in the public interest for the public safety, defence of the realm, prosecution of the war, or maintenance of essential supplies and services (cancelled on 14 August 1945).

(3) 3 July 1941. A direction that war damage payments shall be of such kind, subject to such condition as will prevent, so far as possible, any works of reconstruction resulting from war damage, being executed, which are not in conformity with the public interest.

(4) 3 September 1941. A direction empowering the Commission to make advance payments for the repair of war damage where the appropriate Government Department certifies that the applicant's needs would otherwise have been met by loan under the Housing (Emergency Powers) Act, 1939, or the Essential Buildings and Plant (Repair of War Damage) Act, 1939.

(5) 22 October 1941. A direction empowering the Commission to pay, so far as permissible under the Act, for the restoration to a seemingly condition of cemeteries, including the repair of tombstones and memorials not extensively damaged, and in other cases the provision of a plain substitute.

(6) 21 February 1942. A direction empowering the Commission to make immediate payment of compromise settlements with insurance companies in respect of damage caused by fires of doubtful origin.

(6a) July 1945. A direction empowering the Commission to make immediate payment of compromise settlements in cases where there is genuine doubt as to the cause of damage or the extent of war damage.

(7) 8 October 1942. A direction empowering the Commission to make immediate payment of a value payment or part thereof to meet costs incurred by an owner for the demolition and clearance or repair of a damaged building or the construction of a substitute building.

(8) 25 October 1943. A direction empowering the Commission to pay a cost of works payment in respect of: (a) Any house built since 31 March 1914, however great the damage. (b) Any house before that date, which before the damage, was in sound condition, and in design, layout, and amenities, reasonably similar to houses of the same type built since that date, however great the damage. (c) Any house (other than are condemned under the Housing Act) which in the Commission's opinion only sustained minor war damage. (d) Any house (other than a condemned house or a house on a site of very high value for redevelopment) which after the

war damage is in such a condition that, in the Commission's opinion it would have been unreasonable in 1939 to reinstate it in its predamaged form.

(8a) 7 August 1945. A direction empowering the Commission in the case of houses for which a value payment was appropriate, to pay for the cost of works executed by a local authority in the exercise of their statutory power to make the houses fit for habitation, and similar works carried out by an owner at the instigation of his local authority.

(9) April 1944. A direction making it clear that the expression 'house' in direction No. 8 does not include makeshift buildings, licensed premises, hotels and boarding houses.

(10) 4 October 1944. A direction empowering the Commission to pay for the making good of war damage to buildings which the Commission are satisfied are of special architectural or historical importance.

(11) 4 May 1945. A direction empowering the Commission, in cases where a value payment is appropriate, to pay the cost of moving unsound or valueless structures or debris.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT, 1947. The Minister has made Regulations in respect of the making of Applications under the Act, and this is accompanied by Circular No. 41 dated 14 April 1948 explaining the effect of the Regulations. The Regulations prescribe the manner in which application may be made to a local planning authority to develop land and to the Central Land Board to determine, confirm or vary a development charge. It is provided in the latter case that it is not necessary to furnish plans and drawings other than a plan sufficient to identify the land to which the application relates, in any case where the proposed development is, for the purpose of the Board, sufficiently described by the particulars accompanying the application together with the plan. In the case of an application for planning permission, subject to the directions of the planning authority, it may be only necessary to furnish particulars and a plan, if both sufficiently describe the proposed development.

The Regulations do not prescribe the forms to be used for applications, but it may be that a model form will be issued by the Ministry if this can be done by 15 May. If not, the authority may proceed with the preparation of forms.

The Regulations and the Circular can be obtained at H.M. Stationery Office. (1948 No. 711. The Town and Country Planning (Making of Applications) Regulations, 1948.)

MINISTRY OF HEALTH CIRCULARS. Circular L.R.L. 10/48, dated 13 April 1948 refers to late notification of War Damage. The Circular is addressed to Housing Authorities in the London Region and states that in view of the present policy of the War Damage Commission regarding

late notification of war damage, persons who enquire regarding their rights in relation to war damage repairs should be informed that under the statutory regulations it is a condition of the right to make a claim on the War Damage Commission, that the war damage should have been notified to the Commission in the proper form within 30 days of its occurrence. Notification to the local authority does not satisfy this requirement and notification to the Commission was required in respect of each incident affecting the property. If damage has not been notified to the Commission, the owner should be advised that the Commission are only prepared to accept a late notification if the circumstances are entirely exceptional, e.g., if there is a convincing reason for failure to notify at an earlier date, and then only if there is serious structural or otherwise substantial damage not already repaired which the Commission are satisfied is beyond reasonable doubt war damage. In

cases where it appears to the local authority that these conditions are satisfied, the owner should be advised to write to the appropriate Regional Office of the Commission, setting out the full facts of his case.

Circular L.R.L. 8/48, addressed to local authorities in the London Region encloses Notes indicating the extent to which a local authority may incur expenditure on works in half-way houses without having to seek prior Departmental approval. Other matters arising in connection with the use of such houses are also dealt with.

The Notes state that the type of accommodation most suitable for the purpose of half-way houses are large houses with 8 to 12 bedrooms and the usual living rooms. Normally the local authority would provide all essential furniture, kitchen units, and where possible a separately metered cooker for each family. Washing facilities for clothes should be available with a drying

room, together with means of providing hot water.

The limit of cost which may be incurred without prior approval is £100 per family unit, which should suffice for extra cooking facilities, sinks, lavatories, baths and for repairs. Major structural alterations should be reduced to a minimum by good planning. Works of war damage repair are extras. Model Conditions of Residence accompany the Circular.

BUILDING LICENCES. With regard to licences for demolition only, the Minister of Works has written to the National Federation of Demolition Contractors as follows: Where a scheme is for demolition only, and does not involve new building of the kind that cannot at present be permitted, it will be taken into consideration as in the past, and will be treated with special sympathy to the extent that it would enable scarce materials to be recovered.

Review of Construction and Materials

This section gives technical and general information. The following bodies deal with specialized branches of research and will willingly answer inquiries.

*The Director, The Building Research Station, Garston, near Watford, Herts.
Telephone: Garston 2246.*

*The Director, The Forest Products Research Laboratory, Princes Risborough, Bucks.
Telephone: Princes Risborough 101.*

*The Director, The British Standards Institution, 28 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1.
Telephone: Abbey 3333.*

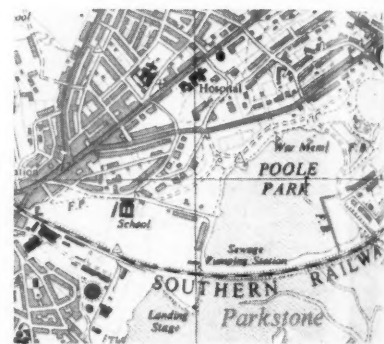
The Technical Manager, The Building Centre, 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Telephone: Mayfair 8641-46

Exhibitions. The 'nation of shop-keepers' has been filling its showrooms with a multitude of articles, some of them for the home market, others only for export, and no one can complain that it is not easy to find out the direction in which the building industry is moving, for there have been exhibitions at Manchester, Birmingham, and London. At Manchester there was the first Building Trades Exhibition to be held since the war and, although not large, it should have been of interest to those unable to attend the larger ones elsewhere. It is well that the Schools should be definitely represented at these displays, and at Manchester the School of Architecture had a nicely-arranged rendezvous in the gallery, with tables and seats, where examples of the students' work could be studied. The Canadian Government showed a comprehensive display of their native timber, as well as processed woods, and an interesting exhibit was a 25 ft. span arch made of laminations of white spruce held together with casein glue and forming a graceful example of timber technique. Our own Timber Development Association had a stand, with models of what can be safely done with the minimum of timber. The Ministry of Works were indeed up to date, as their stand was almost entirely devoted to pre-stressed concrete, with specimens of

beams and models showing the method of pre-stressing, and the representatives answered informed and ill-informed questions with a patience made possible only by their obvious enthusiasm for the system.

The big British Industries Fair at Castle Bromwich, Birmingham, was arranged as before in a convenient lay-out, the stands being grouped in sections representing hardware, building and heating, electricity, engineering, with agricultural and civil engineering and mechanical handling displayed in the adjoining grounds. The B.I.F. at Olympia showed general articles such as brushware, fancy goods, jewellery and so on, while the Earls Court section contained clothing and textiles, furniture, leather, plastic, pottery and similar exhibits. Of course, at these exhibitions there were many articles and techniques that were not new but there were some of sufficiently recent origin to entitle them to notice, and it is proposed to mention a few in these pages, without special reference to the particular exhibition in which they appeared.

Ordnance Maps. The Director General of the Ordnance Survey has begun publication of a new series of maps to a scale of 1/25,000, or approximately 2½ in. to the mile, designed to fill the gap between the 1 in. and 6 in. series. The issue is marked 'provisional' because it is based on the old



The new 2½ in. Ordnance Map
Crown Copyright Reserved

6 in. maps with certain revisions made for A.R.P. war-time purposes, but the final edition will be based on the 50 in. re-survey of built-up areas, now in hand, as well as on overhauled 25 in. maps of rural areas, and on surveyed contours. The new provisional maps have been newly drawn, with conventional signs and symbols specially designed to suit the scale, and they are in squares whose sides lie along the 10 kilometre National Grid lines, and they can be identified by the grid reference in the south-west corner. There are three styles—the fully coloured, the outline, and the administrative areas. In the first, roads and buildings are shown with black outlines, the public buildings are filled in black and other buildings in grey, with important roads coloured brown. The outline edition is similar to the coloured, but all infilling is in grey and the roads are not coloured. The administrative edition is the same as the outline but with names of the areas, and the boundaries, over-printed in red.

So far, some 500 sheets have been prepared or are nearing completion, covering Greater London; Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee and Aberdeen; Plymouth and Dartmoor; Purbeck, the New Forest, Southampton and Portsmouth; the South

Coast from Littlehampton to Ramsgate; South Wales and Bristol; Gloucester, Oxford, Reading and Luton; East Anglia and the Broads; Birmingham and the Black Country; Tyneside, Lancashire, Yorkshire and Cheshire. A portion of one of the coloured maps is reproduced here, full size. The new issue is one of the recommendations of the Departmental Committee set up in 1935, under the chairmanship of the Rt. Hon. the Viscount Davidson, to review the styles and scales, and the bringing up to date, of Ordnance maps.

Housing Estates. In October 1946 a sub-committee of the Central Housing Advisory Committee was set up 'to consider means of improving the appearance of local authority housing estates, particularly by enlisting the help of tenants; and to make proposals.' The members of the sub-committee, of whom Mr. Louis de Soissons was one, have now presented their report under the title 'The Appearance of Housing Estates,' and it has been published by the Stationery Office at the price of 6d. net. In the course of their investigations the sub-committee obtained information from 31 local authorities, 17 organizations, and 8 individuals, amongst them being our President. The sub-committee felt that under their terms of reference they should confine themselves mainly to existing estates, and so only to a lesser degree have they dealt with questions depending on initial lay-out. The report is divided into two main parts: remedies depending on the initiative of the local authority; and those depending on the co-operation of the tenant. A commendable feature of the report is the summary of recommendations, briefly stating suggestions which are more fully described in the previous chapters, and giving references thereto; the general proposals can thus be seen at a glance. The report notes that 'the back gardens of many council houses are not only exposed to view from the road but are overlooked on all sides by the back gardens of adjoining houses,' and goes on to say, 'it is important that houses and groups of houses should be linked by a wall, or by the structure of any outbuildings. Such a link would also conceal the family washing and its lines, and for this reason the treatment at street corners is important so as to avoid the extensive view from the road of the back premises which obtains in certain lay-outs'. Readers of the JOURNAL will have noticed that this screening is a feature in recent lay-outs that have been illustrated.

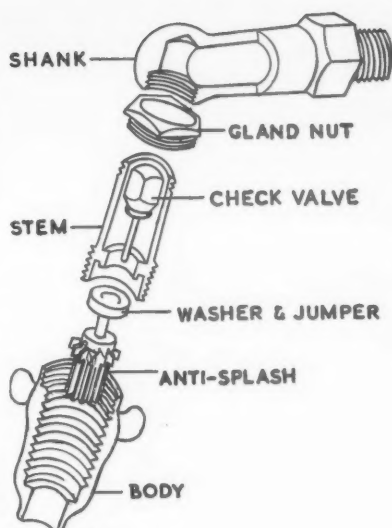
On the question of open front gardens the sub-committee are of opinion that in cases where the houses or groups of houses are connected in such a way that the back gardens are completely enclosed, local authorities might well consider the removal of front fencing, especially where it is dilapidated. But here divergence of opinion must be expected, for at the recent annual general meeting of the C.P.R.E. a member of the audience said he objected to open front gardens as they did away with the privacy of the front room and were in no way a curb to the exuberance of children; however, it is not possible to please all men

at all times. Planting of creepers is approved, except ivy, for it is considered that the balance of evidence goes to show that creepers do no real injury to the structure of the house, and 'except in those cases where a house is architecturally so satisfactory that the addition of creepers would detract from rather than add to its beauty, it is accepted that creepers may have great decorative value in themselves, and can do much to soften the bareness and diversify the monotony of housing estates.' Colour wash is recommended, if it is carefully designed for the whole or part of an estate. The importance of tree-planting, especially forest trees, is stressed as an essential part of the development of new estates. The booklet may well be studied by those who administer existing estates or will be responsible for new ones.

Pipe Connector. Messrs. Keeseal, Ltd., of Marple, Cheshire, showed a threadless joint for copper tubing that should make jointing a very simple operation. The method employs a connector tube, some 2½ in. long, expanded at each end into a hollowed rim into which a sleeve of special rubber is anchored, extending a short distance along the inside of the connector. The thickness of this rubber sleeve is twice the clearance between the inside face of the connector and the outside of the tube to be inserted. To make the joint the ends of the tubes to be joined are pushed in from each end of the connector until they meet in the middle. This forces each rubber sleeve to elongate and so become thinner, but as it is trying to get back to its original length and thickness it exerts a tightening grip round the inserted tube, effectively stopping any leakage of water. Since the two tubes meet each other there is an uninterrupted flow through the joint; this, together with the insulating effect of the rubber, should tend to lessen pipe noises. The company supply a special tool with which the joint can be made with ease and certainty, and as soon as the tubes have been inserted in the connector the joint is ready to withstand water main pressure, and a test made 34 days after a joint was made showed that it could take a pressure of 3,500 lb. without any trace of creep or leak.

Coprix W.W.P. Another copper, or mainly copper, exhibit was the Coprix high-level flushing cistern, substantially made with strengthened corners and with an arm to the ball float that should give adequate leverage. The risk of corrosion is greatly reduced as the cistern is made almost entirely of copper and brass. The action is particularly sweet, and as there was negligible wearing of the parts after a test of 1,000,000 mechanical water flushings, its life should be long, and it would seem to be an appropriate unit to instal in a copper pipe assembly. It is made by Samuel Gratrix, Ltd., of Quay Street, Manchester 3.

The Supatap. In June 1947 the JOURNAL described the Shaff tap, which enables the washer to be renewed without the water supply having to be turned off. The Supatap achieves the same object but in a different



The Supatap

way. There are three main parts, as shown in the accompanying illustration; the shank, which is screwed to the supply pipe; the stem; and the body. In the stem an internal projecting ring forms a seating on its upper and lower faces; the upper face receives the check valve and the lower takes the washer and jumper. The body contains an anti-splash device formed of a number of fins radiating from a central core, and it is screwed on tight to a gland nut, which must be released when replacement of the washer is being made. When the body is screwed up to its highest position, as regulated by the gland nut, the water is cut off, as the washer on its jumper is then in contact with the lower face of the ring in the stem, and at the same time it is pushing up the check valve away from its seating, but as the head of the check valve is square on plan water can pass around it and impinge on the washer. If now the body be rotated clockwise it unscrews away from the shank and so allows the washer to fall with it, and water flows. When the washer needs renewal the gland nut is loosened and held while the body is unscrewed right off, carrying with it the washer and anti-splash device. The check valve, no longer held up by the washer, is forced by the pressure of water into engagement with its seating in the stem and no water passes, or at any rate only a dribble. When the washer has been renewed the assembly is screwed up again, and all is as before. With the expert assistance of the Institute's engineer, Mr. L. G. Walkden, a sample tap was tested here, and the various operations were easily carried out without anyone getting wet. Three types are made, suitable for sinks, basins and baths, and bibs, the bath type being ¾ in. and the others ½ in. It is made by the F. H. Bourner Engineering Company, of Carlton Road, South Croydon. As a matter of interest, the sample tap tested here weighed 5 oz. less than the tap it temporarily replaced, which was of normal pattern.

Notes and Notices

NOTICES

Session 1948-49. Minutes XII

At the One Hundred and Tenth Annual General Meeting held on Monday 3 May 1948 at 6 p.m.

Sir Lancelot Keay, K.B.E., President, in the Chair.

The meeting was attended by about 120 members and guests.

The Hon. Secretary announced that the Minutes of the Ninth General Meeting held on 6 April 1948 had been published and they were taken as read, confirmed and signed as correct.

The following members attending for the first time since their election were formally admitted by the President:

AS FELLOWS:

F. G. Broadbent, O. H. H. Nuttall, A. V. Pilley, R. H. W. Richardson, C. P. Williams.

AS ASSOCIATES:

T. A. Bird, Major Michael Brett, W. F. Burrows, R. S. Clark, A. D. Clarke, N. R. F. Collins, L. J. Conway, F. Darnell, W. H. Drake, Mrs. M. E. L. S. Duncan, R. W. Fury, Miss Elizabeth Gabriel, J. N. Graham, R. S. Grinling, H. R. Hayhoe, R. T. Hill, Helmut Junge, L. E. Martin, Josef Meller, L. E. M. Mellinger, K. E. Millard, Miss Enid Mollett, Mrs. R. A. Price, K. C. Reid, Mrs. R. M. Roberts, Miss E. F. Stronach, P. W. Swann, D. N. Wisdom.

AS LICENTIATES:

R. W. Beales, Mrs. Ella Briggs, A. E. Clayton, J. A. Conrad, J. E. Dalling, W. W. Heffer, H. S. Jaretski, T. P. Jordan, F. H. Marsh, Edmund Reagle, A. C. T. Shipway, J. R. Southcombe, S. M. Sternfeldt, H. F. Todd, D. E. Wright.

The President formally presented and moved the adoption of the Report of the Council and Committees for the official year 1947-48. The Hon. Secretary seconded the motion, and a discussion ensued.

The motion having been put from the Chair it was resolved that the Report of the Council and Committees for the official year 1947-48 be approved and adopted.

The President stated that the list of attendances at the meetings of the Council during the Session had been laid on the table and would be printed in the JOURNAL and sent to members with the voting paper.

On the motion of the President a hearty vote of thanks was passed by acclamation to Mr. Cecil Burns [F] and Mr. John Summerson [A] for their services as Hon. Auditors for the past year.

Mr. Cecil Burns [F] and Mr. Brian Peake [A] were nominated for election as Hon. Auditors for the ensuing year of office.

The proceedings closed at 7.30 p.m.

Eleventh General Meeting, Tuesday 22 June 1948

The Eleventh General Meeting of the Session 1947-48 will be held on Tuesday 22 June 1948 at 6 p.m. for the following purposes:—

To read the minutes of the One Hundred and Tenth Annual General Meeting held on 3 May 1948; formally to admit new members attending for the first time since their election.

To read the report of the Scrutineers appointed to examine the voting papers for the election of the Council for the Session 1948-49.

Mr. Charles Woodward [A] and Mr. Sydney Redfern, LL.B., to answer questions on 'Practice'.

Light refreshments will be provided before the meeting.

Disciplinary Action

Mr. George James Hughes, a Licentiate, of Unitas House, 24 Livery Street, Birmingham 3, was expelled from membership by decree of the Council dated 4 May 1948 made pursuant to the Bye-laws.

Correspondence with the Institute

In order to facilitate speedier attention to correspondence, and to relieve the staff of a great deal of research, it is particularly requested that members and students will kindly state in all correspondence with the Institute the class of membership (F, A, L or Student) to which they belong.

The Reception of New Members at General Meetings

The procedure for the introduction and reception of new members at General Meetings is now as follows. New members will be asked to notify the Secretary beforehand of the date of the General Meeting at which they desire to be introduced, and a printed postcard will be sent to each newly elected member for this purpose. They will be asked to take their seats on arrival in a special row of seats reserved and marked for them. At the beginning of the meeting, on the invitation being given to present themselves for formal admission, each new member will be led up to the Chairman by one supporter, and the Chairman will formally admit him to membership.

The introduction and reception of new members will take place at any of the Ordinary General Meetings of the Royal Institute, except the following:

9 November 1948 (Inaugural General Meeting).
8 February 1949 (Presentation of Medals and Prizes).

5 April 1949 (Presentation of Royal Gold Medal).

Unveiling of R.I.B.A. War Memorial

The Memorial to Members, Students and Staff of the R.I.B.A. who lost their lives in the 1939-45 war will be unveiled by the President on Tuesday 22 June 1948 at 5 p.m., and Members and Students are invited to be present at the ceremony.

Where their names are known relatives of those whose names are included on the memorial will be invited, but members who know of any relatives who would like to be present are asked to send their names and addresses to the Secretary, R.I.B.A.

R.I.B.A. 'Membership Pamphlet'

The 1948 edition of the R.I.B.A. Pamphlet, 'Membership of the R.I.B.A.', has now been published. Copies may be obtained from the Secretary, R.I.B.A., price 2s. each, exclusive of postage.

The pamphlet, in addition to containing information regarding the Examinations and Membership of the R.I.B.A., contains full information regarding architectural training. Maps and schedules showing the local distribution of facilities available for architectural education in the British Empire are an important feature of the pamphlet.

BOARD OF ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION

R.I.B.A. Maintenance Scholarships in Architecture

The Royal Institute of British Architects offer for award in July 1948 the following Maintenance Scholarships in Architecture tenable from 1 October 1948:

A. An R.I.B.A. 4th and 5th year Maintenance Scholarship of £60 to enable students who have passed the Intermediate stage to complete an approved course at a School of Architecture recognized for exemption from the R.I.B.A. Final Examination.

B. Two R.I.B.A. Houston Maintenance Scholarships of a maximum value of £125 per annum each. They are available for any stage of training at a Recognized School of Architecture and are awarded in the first instance for one year. They are renewable from year to year. (The Houston Maintenance Scholarships are for the purpose of providing educational and Maintenance allowances for the sons of architects and artists who may be, or at the time of their death were, in impecunious circumstances, whether such architects or artists are alive or dead.)

C. The 'Builder' Maintenance Scholarship. This Scholarship is of the value of £68 per annum, and is tenable as an ordinary Maintenance Scholarship or as a 4th and 5th year Maintenance Scholarship.

D. The Howe Green 4th and 5th year Maintenance Scholarship of £40 to enable students who have passed the Intermediate stage to complete an approved course at a School of Architecture recognized for exemption from the R.I.B.A. Final Examination.

The Scholarships are intended to enable promising students, whose parents or guardians have not the necessary means, to attend approved courses at the Schools of Architecture recognized for exemption from the R.I.B.A. examinations. Students already taking such a course are also eligible to apply for a Scholarship. The Scholarships are available only for students who are British subjects by birth.

The value of the Scholarships, up to the limits stated, will depend on the financial circumstances of the parents or guardians of the candidate. The parents or guardians will be required to furnish particulars on the proper form, of their financial position.

Particulars and forms of application may be obtained, free, on application to the Secretary to the Board of Architectural Education, R.I.B.A., 66 Portland Place, London, W.1. The closing date for the receipt of applications, duly completed, is 1 July 1948.

R.I.B.A. Final Examination—Distinction in Thesis

Messrs. Wilfred Stephen Lewis, Phillip H. Bennett and Kenneth A. Brewster [Students] have been awarded Distinction in Thesis.

R.I.B.A. Examinations—November and December 1947

The questions set at the Intermediate and Final and Special Final Examinations held in November and December 1947 have been published and are on sale at the R.I.B.A., price 1s. (exclusive of postage).

COMPETITIONS

New Memorial Buildings at Great Russell Street, W.C.1, for the T.U.C.

The General Council of the Trades Union Congress invite architects of British nationality, or architects resident in this country, to submit designs in competition for the T.U.C. Memorial Building, which they propose to erect on a site in Great Russell Street, London. Assessor: Sir Percy Thomas, O.B.E., Hon. LL.D., P.P.R.I.B.A.

Premiums: £2,000, £1,000 and £500.

Last day for submitting designs: 30 June 1948.

Conditions may be obtained on application to the General Secretary, Trades Union Congress, Smith Square, London, S.W.1.

Deposit: £2 2s.

ALLIED SOCIETIES

Changes of Officers and Addresses

Essex, Cambridge and Hertfordshire Society of Architects, Hertfordshire Chapter. Chairman, Mr. David A. Wilkie [F], Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. E. Caldwell [A], 83 High Street, Watford.

Hampshire and Isle of Wight Architectural Association, including the Channel Islands, Central Chapter. Chairman, Mr. H. G. Baker [L], 41 Grosvenor Road, Aldershot; **Isle of Wight Chapter.** Chairman, Mr. V. Aldridge [F], Whitwell Road, Ventnor, Isle of Wight.

Berks, Bucks and Oxon Architectural Association, Bucks Society of Architects. Chairman, Mr. Colin Cooper [A], Crendon Street, High Wycombe. Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. Leslie Jones [L], 87 High Street, Great Missenden, Bucks. **Berks Society of Architects.** Hon. Secretary, Mr. E. Lassetter [L], Somerset House, Blagrove Street, Reading.

Institute of Southern Rhodesian Architects. President, Mr. C. H. Rees [A], Town House, P.O. Box 1149, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia.

Essex, Cambridgeshire and Hertfordshire Society of Architects, Cambridge Chapter. Chairman, Mr. P. Bicknell [F], Tunwell's Court, Trumpington Street, Cambridge. **West Essex Chapter.** Chairman, Mr. R. O. Foster [A], Midland Bank Chambers, Buckhurst Hill, Essex.

South Australian Institute of Architects. President, Mr. J. R. S. Evans, Evans and Bruer, Cowra Chambers, 21 Grenfell Street, Adelaide.

Birmingham and Five Counties Architectural Association

The Birmingham and Five Counties Architectural Association held a Reception followed by a Dance in the Grosvenor Rooms at the Grand Hotel, Birmingham, on Friday 9 April 1948. This function took the place of the usual Annual Dinner owing to catering difficulties. The gathering was a great success, and was attended by three hundred members and guests. The company was received by the President of the Association, Mr. S. J. Stainton [F] and Mrs. Stainton, the President of the R.I.B.A., Sir Lancelot Keay, K.B.E., and the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress.

Other guests present included the Town Clerk (Mr. F. C. Minshall, LL.D.), the City Engineer and Surveyor (Mr. H. J. Manzoni, C.B.E.), the Secretary of the R.I.B.A. (Mr. C. D. Spragg). The President of the Leicester and Leicestershire Society of Architects (Mr.

P. H. Grundy) and the Director of the Birmingham Art Gallery (Mr. Trenchard Cox).

Hampshire and Isle of Wight Architectural Association Annual Dinner

At this function held on 16 April at the Polygon Hotel, Southampton, the President, R.I.B.A., Sir Lancelot Keay, K.B.E., addressed members of the Society and local dignitaries on the architect's work and the present economic crisis. He said he agreed with the President of the Association, Mr. Ernest Bird [F], that despite the sense of frustration which arose from existing difficulties, post-war reconstruction laid a great national duty upon the architectural profession. There might be grounds for feeling pessimistic and despondent at the work many members were at present doing either for local authorities or in war damage repairs or rebuilding, but the years ahead presented one of the greatest opportunities craftsmen had ever had.

The future did not yet seem bright for the private architect, but later plenty of building work would be available. 'It is for us as architects,' said Sir Lancelot, 'to see that we are equipped to carry out this responsibility when it falls upon us.'

Sir Lancelot Keay was replying to the toast given by the Mayor of Southampton (Councillor F. Dibben).

Mr. A. L. Roberts (R.I.B.A. Hon. Secretary, and past President of the Hants and Isle of Wight Association) and Mr. C. D. Spragg (Secretary, R.I.B.A.) also attended the dinner, as well as Southampton Corporation and other local government officials and the Mayor of Winchester.

Mr. Bird, the President of the Association, presented a past president's jewel to Mr. A. E. Geens [F], who held the office throughout the war years from 1939 to 1947.

Northern Architectural Association

The President, Sir Lancelot Keay, K.B.E., was warmly welcomed by the President, N.A.A., Mr. R. N. MacKellar [F], when he addressed members of the Northern Architectural Association in Newcastle on 28 April.

The President expressed his concern at the position of architects at the present time, making it quite clear that he referred to official architects as well as those in private practice. Firstly, however, he thought it wrong to attribute present conditions solely to the cuts in capital expenditure. Though these cuts are

at present a serious factor he believed that they are in fact only temporary, and that in a year or two there would be a change for the better.

The more serious factors were partly of architects own making. Architects had contributed to the development of standardization, and in doing so had furthered the policy of prefabrication, which was having such a disastrous effect on the housing schemes of the present day. Mass produced houses, thousands of them exactly alike, were springing up all over the country. The work of the craftsman was rapidly being lost.

The President addressed remarks on tradition to the younger men especially. He asked them not to ignore the work of architects from Christopher Wren down to Sir Edwin Lutyens and Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Tradition has its values in the cultural development of architecture. The President closed his remarks by once again expressing his pleasure at being in Newcastle.

A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. F. Austin Child, President-Elect of the N.A.A. Mr. Child felt that the message of the President was one of great encouragement and he was sure that all present would go away with renewed hope and determination. He was seconded by Mr. W. W. Tasker, the senior official architect member of the Association.

At the invitation of the President of the Northern Architectural Association, Mr. C. D. Spragg, the Secretary of the R.I.B.A., spoke briefly on 'Recent Activities of the Royal Institute'. One hundred and fifty members and friends attended.

GENERAL NOTES

R.I.B.A. Golfing Society

The first post-war meeting of the Society was held at Sandy Lodge on Wednesday 28 April, and was very successful, particularly in view of transport limitations. Weather was fine, but a high wind made scoring difficult.

The Sullivan Trophy was won by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott with a score of 86-8-78. Runner-up, Harold Marsh 89-10-79. The afternoon four-ball bogey competition was won by John Grey and A. D. McGill with a score of 4 up. A match has been arranged with the L.M.B.A. Golfing Society for Tuesday 8 June at the Hendon Golf Club. The summer meeting of the Society will be held at Denham on Wednesday 30 June.

Guests who accepted invitations to the R.I.B.A. Reception

His Excellency the Polish Ambassador and Madame Michalowski; His Excellency the Belgian Ambassador and Vicomtesse Obert de Thieusies; His Excellency the Chinese Ambassador and Madame Cheng Tien-Hsi; His Excellency the Czechoslovak Ambassador; His Excellency the Greek Ambassador and Madame Melas; His Excellency the Danish Ambassador and Countess Reventlow; the Yugoslav Chargé d'Affaires (Dr. Kos) and Madame Kos; the Swiss Chargé d'Affaires (M. Alfred M. Escher); the Dominican Minister and Madame Pastoriza; the Spanish Chargé d'Affaires; the High Commissioner for Canada and Mrs. Robertson; the High Commissioner for New Zealand; the High Commissioner for Eire; the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia and Mrs. K. M. Goodenough; the High Commissioner for Pakistan and Begum Zubeida Rahimtoola; the Trade Commissioner for Newfoundland; the Deputy High Commissioner for South Africa; His Excellency the Most Rev. William Godfrey, the Apostolic Delegate; the Right Hon. Viscount

Hall, First Lord of the Admiralty, the Right Hon. A. Creech-Jones, M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mrs. Creech-Jones; the Right Hon. Arthur Henderson, K.C., M.P., Secretary of State for Air; the Right Hon. Aneurin Bevan, M.P., Minister of Health, and Mrs. Bevan; the Right Hon. Lewis Silkin, M.P., Minister of Town and Country Planning; the Right Hon. Lord Nathan, Minister of Civil Aviation, and Lady Nathan; the Right Hon. H. A. Marquand, M.P., Paymaster-General, and Mrs. Marquand; the Right Hon. the Earl of Listowel, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs; the Right Hon. Sir Hartley Shawcross, Attorney-General; the Right Hon. Walter R. Owen, Chairman of the London County Council; Mr. F. L. Combes, Vice-Chairman of the London County Council, and Miss Combes; Mr. W. R. Hornby Steer, Deputy Chairman of the London County Council; Mr. J. R. Howard Roberts, C.B.E., Clerk of the London County Council and President of the Town Planning Institute; Alderman and Sheriff Sir Leslie Boyce, K.B.E.,

and Lady Boyce; Mr. Sheriff R. C. Hammett and Mrs. Hammett; His Worship the Mayor of St. Marylebone (Councillor A. E. Reneson Coucher), and the Mayoress; His Worship the Mayor of Hampstead (Councillor O. P. Milne), and the Mayoress; the Chairman of the Surrey County Council, Mr. S. H. Marshall, M.P.; the Master, the Painter Stainers' Company; Mr. I. J. Haywood, Leader of the London County Council; Mr. S. J. Rully, Acting Town Clerk, St. Marylebone; Professor D. Hughes Parry, Vice-Chancellor, University of London, and Mrs. Parry; Sir David Lindsay Keir, Vice-Chancellor, Queens University, Belfast; the Right Hon. Lord Woolton, C.H., and Lady Woolton; the Right Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh and Lady Balfour of Burleigh; Sir Eugen Millington-Drake, K.C.M.G., and Lady Millington-Drake; Monsieur B. Karavaev, First Secretary, Soviet Embassy; Lt.-Col. Sir Thomas Moore, C.B.E., M.P.; Mr. P. C. Gordon-Walker, M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the Commonwealth Relations Office, and Mrs. Gordon-Walker; Mr. Henry Berry, M.P.; Mr. C. N. Shawcross, M.P.; Mr. L. D. Gammans, M.P., and Mrs. Gammans; Sir Wavell Wakefield,

M.P., and Lady Wakefield; Sir Leonard Woolley, F.S.A.; Sir Ian and Lady MacAlister; Sir Norman Kipping, Director-General, Federation of British Industries, and Lady Kipping; Lady Munnings; Sir Alan Barlow, K.C.B., K.B.E., and Lady Barlow; Sir Harold Bellman, M.B.E., and Lady Bellman; Sir William Reid Dick, K.C.V.O., R.A., and Lady Reid Dick; Sir Stephen Tallents, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.; the Right Hon. Clement Davies, K.C., M.P., and Mrs. Davies; Brigadier F. Higginson, C.M.G., Contoller, Imperial War Graves Commission, and Mrs. Higginson; Sir Cyril Hurcomb, G.C.B., K.B.E., Chairman, British Transport Commission; His Honour E. M. Konstam, C.B.E., K.C., Treasurer the Inner Temple, and Mrs. Konstam; Mr. G. O. Slade, K.C., Chairman, the General Council of the Bar, and Mrs. Slade; Mr. John Summerson, F.S.A., Curator of Sir John Soane's Museum, and Mrs. Summerson; Sir Henry Hake, C.B.E., Director, the National Portrait Gallery; Professor Blunt, Director of the Courtauld Institute; Mr. Godfrey Samuel, Secretary the Royal Fine Art Commission; Sir Norman Brook, K.C.B., Secretary to the Cabinet, and Lady Brook; Mr. H. Symon, Under-Secretary, Ministry of Health, and Mrs. Symon; Miss Evelyn Sharp, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Town and Country Planning; Sir Robert Fraser, K.B.E., C.B., Secretary, War Damage Commission, and Lady Fraser; Sir Harold Emmerson, K.C.B., Secretary, Ministry of Works, and Lady Emmerson; Sir Eric de Normann, K.B.E., C.B., Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Works; Mr. H. N. de Villiers, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Works; Mr. H. H. Montgomerie, C.B., O.B.E., Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Works; Sir Edward Mellanby, K.C.B., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Secretary, Medical Research Council, and Lady Mellanby; Mr.

V. W. Dale, Secretary, British Electrical Development Association; Mr. L. Copeland Watts, President, Institution of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, and Mrs. Watts; Mr. H. Swaine, Secretary, the Institution of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, and Mrs. Swaine; Mr. J. L. Musgrave, President, Federation of Associations of Specialists and Sub-Contractors; Mr. D. C. Mallam, Director, Federation of Associations of Specialists and Sub-Contractors; Mr. Richard Seymour, C.B.E., Secretary, The British Council; Mr. G. A. Jellicoe, President, Institute of Landscape Architects, and Mrs. Jellicoe; Mrs. Douglas Browne, Secretary, Institute of Landscape Architects, and Mr. Browne; Mr. Gilbert D. Shepherd, President, Institute of Chartered Accountants; Mr. P. Good, C.B.E., President, Institution of Electrical Engineers, and Mrs. Good; Mr. W. K. Brasher, Secretary, Institution of Electrical Engineers; Major William Gregson, President, Institution of Mechanical Engineers, and Mrs. Gregson; Mr. Howard Robertson, M.C., President, the Architectural Association, and Mrs. Robertson; Mr. Geoffrey J. Bourke, President, Land Agents Society; Mr. R. S. Borne, Secretary, Land Agents Society; Col. W. Mackenzie Smith, President, the Law Society, and Lady Mabel Smith; Mr. I. G. Lund, Secretary, the Law Society, and Mrs. Lund; Mr. D. C. Burgess, President, London Master Builders' Association; Mr. R. E. Stenning, Secretary, London Master Builders' Association, and Mrs. Stenning; Mr. F. M. Sleeman, President, National Federation of Building Trades Employers, and Mrs. Sleeman; Mr. S. F. S. Hearder, Director, National Federation of Building Trades Employers, and Mrs. Hearder; Mr. C. G. Rowlands, Secretary, National Federation of Building Trades Employers, and Mrs. Rowlands; Sir John Stephenson, President

National Federation of Building Trades Operatives; Mr. A. R. Kennell-Vaughan, Secretary, National Housing and Town Planning Council, and Mrs. Kennell-Vaughan; Sir Walter Lamb, K.C.V.O., Secretary, the Royal Academy, and Lady Lamb; Lord Moran, M.C., President, the Royal College of Physicians, and Lady Moran; Sir Alfred Webb-Johnson, President, the Royal College of Surgeons, and Lady Webb-Johnson; Miss M. V. Taylor, Secretary, the Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies; Miss B. Bolly, Secretary, Architects Benevolent Society; Mr. Sydney Tatchell, C.B.E., Chairman, Architects Registration Council; Mr. H. J. W. Alexander, Secretary, the Architectural Association, and Mrs. Alexander; Mr. F. N. Rex, President, Chartered Auctioneers and Estate Agents Institute, and Mrs. Rex; Mr. F. C. Hawkes, Secretary, Chartered Auctioneers and Estate Agents Institute, and Mrs. Hawkes; Mr. R. W. Trumper, President, Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, and Mrs. Trumper; Professor Sir Patrick Abercrombie, Chairman, the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, and Mrs. Farey; Mrs. Harvey, Secretary, Design and Industries Association; Dr. J. W. I. Walsh, President, Illuminating Engineering Society; Mr. Robert Kean, Director, Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors, and Mrs. Kean; Mr. Charles Wheeler, President, Royal Society of British Sculptors; Mr. Kenneth J. Campbell, President, Association of Building Technicians, and Mrs. Campbell; Mr. Alfred Read, M.B.E., Past President, Chartered Institute of Secretaries, and Mrs. Read; Mr. Pembroke Wicks, C.B.E., LL.B., Registrar, Architects Registration Council of the United Kingdom; Miss O. Emmerson Price, representing the Institution of Professional Civil Servants; Mr. F. S. Snow, President, Institution of Structural Engineers.

Review of Films—3

The country of origin and date of release are given first. The film is in monochrome unless otherwise stated. The sizes (35 mm. and 16 mm.) are given. Sound films are marked 'sd.', and silent 'st.'. The running time is given in minutes. (F) indicates free distribution. (H) indicates that a hiring fee is payable.

Manufacture of Polished Plate Glass Britain 1948 (F)

Summary. This film features the two main processes used in the manufacture of polished plate glass, namely, intermittent and continuous. The intermittent process is used for the manufacture of thick polished plate, extra large polished plate and special glasses, and shows how individual plates are made. In the continuous process a ribbon of glass travels between the glass melting tank and the warehouse, in the course of which the glass ribbon is ground, smoothed and polished on both surfaces simultaneously, producing glass of a very high quality.

Appraisal. This is an excellent instructional film on the manufacture of polished plate glass. Much of the photography which inevitably would have been extremely difficult in a film of this kind is very well done, but there is sometimes slight confusion between the captions and the spoken commentary. The film is a trifle long, but there is an admirable brief recapitulation of the various processes at the end of the film. It is intended that the film shall form part of a lecture given by an expert on the subject.

16 sd. Can be hired from Pilkington Brothers Limited, 63 65 Piccadilly, London, W.1. Running time: 40 minutes.

Architects of England Britain 1941 (F)

Summary. A brief review of some of the outstanding examples of our architectural heritage. The film traces the growth of building from early times, and there are shots of Stonehenge, Norman and Gothic architecture, domestic buildings showing the use of timber and plaster, and the way in which the guild craftsmen of the Middle Ages lavished their skill in stone and wood carving. With the rediscovery of classic architecture, Portland stone was used by Inigo Jones while Christopher Wren used brick, slate and Portland stone in buildings which, though based on the classic form were well adapted to the English climate. In the 18th century furniture, sculpture, paintings, etc., were designed to be in keeping with the houses which were built for the wealthy patrons. The landscape surrounding the houses was also designed in a classic manner so that everything should be in harmony. Many of the Georgian and Regency buildings and terraces relied on their good proportion and simplicity of design to obtain a harmonious effect, but in the second half of the 19th century civic and other buildings were designed in the Gothic manner. This period produced much bad architecture. In modern times architects use steel frames and reinforced concrete as well as brick and glass in new ways.

Appraisal. The theme—the development of English Architecture—is well thought out, and

the examples chosen are good, though a more imaginative treatment might have been used for such a subject. Much of the photography is excellent, and the commentary is adequate. 35 sd. 16 sd. Can be hired from the Central Film Library, Imperial Institute, South Kensington, S.W.7. Reference No. U.K. 107. Running time: 14 minutes.

Housing in Scotland Britain 1944 (F)

Summary. The film shows how in many instances Scotland has led the way with some of its housing schemes in the past. The ill-effects of the Industrial Revolution are well portrayed, and some good examples of enlightened planning are shown in which the necessity for providing community needs—churches, schools, clubs, etc.—are well realized. The Secretary of State for Scotland explains the value of a long term housing policy for permanent houses, and also of a short term policy under which prefabricated temporary houses are to be provided. There are many shots of permanent and temporary houses which Scotland has built in the past or hopes to provide in the future.

Appraisal. A well-balanced and competent film, though somewhat uninspiring. The camera work is satisfactory and the commentary clear and informative, but a little trite. The film shows in an adequate way the type of housing conditions which Scotland is hoping to provide both in its towns and country districts.

35 sd. 16 sd. Can be hired from Central Film Library, Imperial Institute, South Kensington, S.W.17. Running time: 14 minutes.

Obituaries

Cecil W. Wood [A] a Fellow of the New Zealand Institute of Architects, died in New Zealand on 28 November 1947. Mr. W. Gray Young [F], F.N.Z.I.A., has forwarded the following appreciation of Mr. Wood's work:—

With the death of Cecil W. Wood, the profession of architecture in New Zealand suffered a severe loss which will be felt throughout the Dominion. His influence in certain fields of architectural design has been of paramount importance, particularly so in his Church work.

Mr. Wood was born in Christchurch in 1878 and served his articles with England Brothers. He later went to England where he was in the offices of the London County Council, Leonard Stokes and Robert Weir Schultz. After his return he was a partner in Hurst Seager, Wood & Munnings and later commenced practice on his own account.

His earlier work was largely domestic, but his practice developed over a wide field.

In the Gothic of his churches and at Christ College, he gave a feeling to his work which no other contemporary architect in N.Z. has been able to equal or surpass. He definitely had a flair for this medium of design.

Wood had a very keen sense of scale and line which gave to the details he used a grace and charm. Until he was satisfied, he did not mind how much time and labour he put into a drawing, the essential requirement being that the result must have beauty of line and form.

In the larger field of planning he was able to grasp the essentials and those of us who have worked with him in judging competitions were fully aware of this fact. He was one of the assessors in the competitions for the Auckland War Memorial, the Auckland Civic Centre and the National Art Gallery and Museum in Wellington.

It is to be regretted that he was not spared to see the completion of his design for the Wellington Cathedral. He broke new ground in designing a building of this magnitude in reinforced concrete and time alone will show how successful he was.

Mr. Wood was of a retiring nature and was very much an individualist. He did not therefore take a prominent part in Institute affairs but he was President in 1937-1938, and filled this position with grace and dignity.

The following were his principal architectural works: Public Trust, Christchurch, Timaru and Dunedin; Post Office, Hereford Street, Christchurch; State Fire Buildings, Christchurch and Timaru; Commercial Bank, Christchurch; part of St. Michael's School; Christ's College; Hare Memorial Library; Jacob's House, Memorial Dining Hall and Kitchen block, Science laboratories, Open-air class rooms; St. Margaret's College, Cranmer Square; Lady Rhodes Memorial Church, Tai Tapu; St. Barnabas, Fendalton; St. Thomas, Woodbury; St. Barnabas, Woodend; Custer Presbyterian Church.

Mr. S. S. D. Harman [A], F.N.Z.I.A., also sends his appreciation:

During his five-year visit to London he was a frequent visitor to the house of his uncle (by marriage), Norman Shaw, R.A., whose work left an imprint upon that of his nephew for the remainder of his life.

Wood was a draftsman of a very high order and had a very keen eye for colour and form. Though trained at a time when 'assorted Victorian' was held in much esteem, he soon broke from these shackles and produced work that was well-planned, logical and pleasing—mostly domestic to start with but churches and public buildings followed later. His work in the

Gothic style captured the true spirit, in that his own originality made it alive and entirely pleasing; it was no slavish copying of ancient examples.

Wood was very thorough in all his work. He never employed more than two or three draughtsmen and kept personal control of all work that left his office. He was very sensitive by nature and spared neither labour nor expense if he thought that further improvement was possible in his designs. Wood's main interests were in his work and his home. He died on 28 November in his 70th year.

The conscientious work of an industrious life will not be forgotten by succeeding generations of architects.

John Owen Bond [F], aged 71, of Norwich, died on 17 February. He was trained at Norwich and Brighton, and commenced personal practice in 1904; in 1936 being joined by his son Mr. Robert Owen Bond [F].

The Thatched Assembly Rooms, Burlington Buildings, Bond's Departmental Store, Haymarket Cinema, Carlton Cinema, Messrs. Hurrells, Manfields and Chittocks and Wittings Ltd. boot and shoe factories, and Messrs. Hinde and Hardy Ltd. silk factory and weaving sheds are only some of Mr. Bond's architectural works in and around the city of Norwich. He designed numerous residences and planned housing estates and shops in various parts of Norfolk, as well as renovations and renewals to ancient ecclesiastical and domestic buildings.

From 1932-38 he was Vice-President, Norfolk and Norwich Association of Architects, and was sometime member of the Norwich City Council and of the Norwich Town Planning Committee.

The deceased's son, Mr. R. O. Bond [F], will carry on the practice.

M. Tony Garnier [Hon. Corr. Mem.], the distinguished French architect, has died at Marseilles. He was born at Lyons in 1869, and late in his student life he won the Grand Prix de Rome; during his stay there he published his designs for 'An Industrial City,' which attracted much attention at the time. On returning to Lyons, Garnier was appointed City Architect by the then Mayor of the City, M. Edouard Herriot. This gave him special opportunities to develop in practice his former studies of design in reinforced concrete, and he started to build on a large scale, his first building being the municipal cattle market, abattoir and refrigeration plant, followed by the town stadium, one of the earliest buildings of major importance to be erected entirely in reinforced concrete. Perhaps Garnier's most notable work was the Grange Blanche Hospital, completed just before 1930. His other important municipal buildings were the School of Weaving and the Hénard Monument.

He was a modest and retiring man, and never seems to have become the public personality he was expected to be from his early student days, but his influence on modern architecture was very great, though his actual achievements extended little beyond his municipal works. His market hall at Lyons, built in 1928 and consisting almost entirely of steel trusses of enormous span supporting a stepped roof of flat decking and vertical glazing has been illustrated in architectural periodicals and exhibitions all over the world. The sensational appearance of this hall somewhat distracted attention from the remainder of the excellently-planned scheme of which it formed a part. His municipal stadium, finished in 1920, has also been overshadowed by its host of imitative followers in Nazi Germany, Fascist Italy and Russia. His principal works at Lyons are not easily found, being mostly



Tony Garnier's administrative block of the Billancourt-Clichy Town Hall in Paris

away from the city centre, and the citizens of Lyons do not seem to think them remarkable; but when the history of the modern movement in architecture comes to be written by some dispassionate critic a century from now, the name and work of Tony Garnier are not likely to be omitted. His buildings always had a quality of practicability, and they still look well—two attributes not always found in the work of some of his better known contemporaries. The illustration above is one of his works outside Lyons, the photograph of which was lent by Mr. Herbert Thearle [F].

Thomas Anderson Moodie [Ret. F.], sometime Soane Medallion winner, was 73 at the date of his death in London on 3 March 1948. When he was Chief Architect to the Central and South African Railways he was responsible for the erection of the Central Station, Johannesburg. Glamorgan County Hall was also designed by Mr. Moodie.

Professor Fritz Schumacher [Hon. Corr. Mem.]. We regret to record the death in November 1947 of Professor Fritz Schumacher, Germany.

Born in 1869, Fritz Schumacher was educated at the Technical High School at Munich and obtained many German and Austrian degrees and honours. From 1899 to 1907 he was Professor of Architecture in the Technical High School of Dresden, after which he became Chief Architect of the City of Hamburg, a post he held until 1933. From 1920 to 1923 he was director of the defortification and re-planning of Cologne.

Among his buildings was the crematorium at Dresden, a high school in Leipzig, and a cathedral at Bautzen; he also built many large public buildings in Hamburg as well as being responsible for the town-planning of greater Hamburg.

He wrote many books and articles on town-planning, housing and historical architecture. His final architecture at Hamburg was illustrated in two volumes published in 1921.

Jack Blanchard [L.], of Shrewsbury died on 8 March 1948 at the age of 66. He had been in private practice in Shrewsbury since 1913 and took a great interest in local history, particularly the black and white houses of Shropshire and surrounding counties and the history of their original owners, wool merchants and adventurers. During the late war he conducted several parties of American and British service men and women round his ancient town. His other interests were research into family genealogies and photography.

Mr. Blanchard was a member of the Council of the Shropshire Archaeological Society, and his local knowledge earned him many commissions for alterations to old buildings in and around Shrewsbury.

Notes from the Minutes of the Council

MEETING HELD 6 APRIL 1948

Appointments

(A) University of Wales: R.I.B.A. Representative on Faculty of Architecture: Mr. C. F. Bates [F] (re-appointed).

(B) R.I.B.A. Architecture Bronze Medal: The Berks, Bucks and Oxon Architectural Association: R.I.B.A. Representative on Jury: Mr. A. F. B. Anderson [F].

(C) R.I.B.A. Architecture Bronze Medal: The Calcutta Chapter of the Indian Institute: R.I.B.A. Representative on Jury: Mr. Bernard Matthews [F] in place of Lieut.-Colonel G. Swayne-Thomas [F].

(D) Registration Board: National Register of Electrical Installation Contractors: R.I.B.A. Representative: Mr. J. E. K. Harrison [F] in place of Mr. G. Fairweather [F].

(E) Conference on Georgian Buildings, Bath: R.I.B.A. Representative: Mr. G. D. Gordon Hake [F].

(F) B.S.I. Committee WEE/9: Steel Sections for Welding Construction: R.I.B.A. Representative: Mr. Bruce Martin [A] in place of Mr. R. Ling [F].

(G) B.S.I. Committee ISE/12: High Tensile Structural Steel for Bridges and General Building Construction: R.I.B.A. Representatives: Mr. A. H. Barnes [F], and Mr. L. W. Elliott [A].

The Right Hon. Lord Harlech, K.G., G.C.M.G., F.S.A. [Hon. A]: The Secretary was instructed to convey to Lord Harlech the cordial congratulations of the Council on the conferment of the Order of the Garter by His Majesty.

Mr. A. G. R. Mackenzie, A.R.S.A. [F]: The Secretary was instructed to convey the congratulations of the Council to Mr. A. G. R. Mackenzie [F], President of the Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland, on his election as an Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy.

Honorary Auditors: Mr. Cecil Burns [F] and Mr. Brian Peake [A] were nominated as

Honorary Auditors for the Session 1948-1949.

Chairman of the Board of Architectural Education: The President on behalf of the Council welcomed Mr. Martin S. Briggs [F] on his appointment as Chairman of the Board of Architectural Education. A hearty vote of thanks for his services was passed in favour of Mr. A. B. Knapp-Fisher, the retiring Chairman.

R.I.B.A. Completion of Premises Fund. The Honorary Treasurer reported that the assets in the R.I.B.A. Building Fund would suffice to pay off the mortgage on the building at the end of 1948 with a small balance in hand. He also reminded the Council of the covenant with the ground landlords to rebuild No. 68 Portland Place by 1960.

By resolution of the Council it was agreed that the balance in hand after repayment of the mortgage, together with all surpluses disclosed in the balance sheets in future years, all legacies not expressly excluded by trust and all entrance fees and rents received should be allocated to a new fund to be entitled the 'Completion of Premises Fund'.

British Architects' Conference 1949: On the recommendation of the Allied Societies' Conference the Council accepted the invitation of the Nottingham, Derby and Lincoln Architectural Society to hold the British Architects' Conference at Nottingham in 1949.

Amendment to the Bye-laws: The Secretary reported that the approval of the Privy Council had been received to the amendment to Bye-law 28 (1) in regard to membership of Council of two representatives of the reorganized Salaried and Official Architects' Committee; and to the amendments to Bye-laws 35 and 58 in respect of the Annual General Meeting which might in future be held on any day in May or June, as decided.

Grants: The Council approved the following list of grants for the year 1948:— British School at Rome, £750.

Building Industries National Council, £250.

Architects' Benevolent Society, £150. British School of Archaeology at Athens, £50. British Standards Institution, £26 5s. Parliamentary and Scientific Committee, £26 5s. Council for the Preservation of Rural England, £25.

Association for the Preservation of Rural Scotland, £5 5s.

Council for the Preservation of Rural Wales, £3 3s.

British School at Rome, Faculty of Archaeology, £3 3s.

International Federation for Housing and Town Planning, £5.

Membership: The following members were elected: as Honorary Corresponding Member, 1; as Fellows, 8; as Associates, 29; as Licentiates, 15. Students: 43 Probationers were elected as Students.

Applications for Election: Applications for election were approved as follows: Election 22 June 1948: as Fellows, 14; as Associates, 38; as Licentiates, 15.

Applications for Reinstatement: The following applications were approved: as Associate: Jack Seaton Brockhurst; as Licentiate, Douglas George Boucher.

Resignations: The following resignations were accepted with regret: Harold Edwin Horth [F], William George Edmund Jones [A], Herbert Denton [L], Eric Edwin Hodder [L].

Obituary: The Secretary reported with regret the death of the following members: Sir Lionel Earle, K.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., J.P. [Hon. A]. Count Plunkett [Hon. A]. Jean-Joseph Caluwaers [Hon. Corr. Member]. M. Caluwaers was a past President of the Société Centrale d'Architecture de Belgique (Société Royale). Tony Garnier [Hon. Corr. Member]. John Owen Bond [F]. Alexander Burnett Brown [F]. Mr. Burnett Brown was a former member of the Practice Committee. Thomas Anderson Moodie [Retd. F]. James Guthrie Henderson [A]. Arthur Frederick Humphreys [A]. Habib Basset [Retd. A]. Edgar John Scaife [Retd. A]. Alexander Ross Lindsay [L]. Arthur Powell [L]. Vamanrao Vitthalrao Vadnerkar [L].

Membership Lists

ELECTION: 6 APRIL 1948

The following candidates for membership were elected on 6 April 1948:

AS HON. CORRESPONDING MEMBER (1)

Harrison: Wallace Kirkman, New York.

AS FELLOWS (8)

Couves: Dudley Leonard [A 1934], Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Dallas: Homi Naushirwan [A 1935], Bombay.

Gordon: Henry Vincent, D.S.C. [A 1933].

Kininmonth: William Hardie [A 1930], Edinburgh.

Reid: Herbert Henry, M.B.E., Dip. Arch. (Aberdeen) [A 1921], Colombo.

Stirrup: Gordon, Dip. Arch. (L'pool) [A 1932], Blackburn.

Walton: Donald Garbutt [A 1929].

Winder: Richard Henry [A 1921], Leeds.

AS ASSOCIATES (29)

Ascoli: George Myles.

Barrell: George Walter.

Bradshaw: Ida (Miss), B.Arch., Preston.

Burcher: Pamela Frank (Miss).

Clark: Roger Shelley, Derby.

Clay: John Arthur, M.A. (Cantab.).

Collins: Norman Robert Francis.

Couzens: Herbert Edgar.

Crosby: Theo, B.Arch. (Rand), Johannesburg.

Davies: Derek Walter Rees.

Drake: William Harold.

Fawcett: Cedra Mary (Mrs.), Manchester.

Field: Geoffrey Dymond.

Jayatissa: Kukulege, Peradeniya, Ceylon.

Kuttner: Ludwig, Dip. Arch. (Leeds), Loughborough.

Lee: Vernon Harry, B.Arch. 1st Class Hons. (L'pool), York.

Lewis: John Theodore, Birmingham.

Lindon: Julianne Mary (Miss), Birmingham.

McIntosh: Ian Johnstone, Edinburgh.

Matthew: Henry Douglas, M.B.E., M.C., Edinburgh.

Menzies: Charles Alexander.

Millard: Kenneth Edmund.

Morley: Leslie, Middlesbrough.

Panditaratna: Andreas, Panadure, Ceylon.

Schwartzel: Stanley Howlett, Entebbe, Uganda.

Sheffield: Adin Harrie, Parkstone.

Taylor: Brian Douglas Anthony Ogilvie.

Vaidya: Chandrashekhar Dwarkanath, Bombay.

Wilson: Corry Barraclough, Parramatta, New South Wales.

AS LICENTIATES (15)

Aberdour: Douglas Watson.

Berger: Joseph.

Bick: Dennis Herbert, Birmingham.

Clayton: Albert Edward.

Conrad: John Alexander.

Daviel: John Rene Francis.

Godwin: Wilfred.

Heap: Arnold Ingham, Accrington.

Jaretski: Hans Sigmund.

Jordan: Thomas Percival, Shepton Mallet.

McCall: Norman Fotheringham.

Marsh: Frank Henry.

Smith: Ronald Barrington.

Spear: William Arthur John, Norwich.

Williams: Herbert Owen, Manchester.

ELECTION: 22 JUNE 1948

An election of candidates for membership will take place on 22 June 1948. The names and addresses of the candidates, with the names of their proposers, found by the Council to be eligible and qualified in accordance with the Charter and Bye-laws, are herewith published for the information of members. Notice of any objection or any other communication respecting them must be sent to the Secretary, R.I.B.A., not later than Saturday 12 June 1948.

The names following the applicant's address are those of his proposers.

AS FELLOWS (14)

Brown: Francis Humfrey, M.A. [A 1937], 6 Abbey Square, Chester; Whitegates, Curzon Park, Chester. F. C. Saxon, P. H. Lawson, E. M. Parkes.

Child: Frederick Austin, A.M.T.P.I. [A 1921], 25 New Bridge Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1; Hill End, Runnymede Road, Ponteland, Newcastle-on-Tyne. R. N. MacKellar, Lt.-Col. A. K. Tasker, S. W. Milburn.

Farrar: Edgar, Dip. Arch. (L'pool) [A 1934], School of Architecture, College of Arts and

Crafts, Anlaby Road, Kingston-upon-Hull, Yorks; Rush Cottage, 34a Davenant Road, Oxford. T. L. Dale, E. M. Rice, G. D. Harbron. Moore: **Harold William** [A 1931], Walter House, 418/422 Strand, W.C.2; 63 Cholmeley Crescent, Highgate, N.6. S. P. Dales, Harold Dicksee, Charles Nicholas.

Varcoe: **Leo Cyril Francis** [A 1928], 1 and 2 Gray's Inn Place, Gray's Inn, W.C.1; 9 St. Leonards Road, Surbiton, Surrey. T. G. Jackson, J. W. Spink, Frederick Barber.

And the following Licentiates who have passed the qualifying Examination:

Caspari: **Peter**, 7 Abercorn Mews, N.W.8; Rock House, Gold Hill Common, Chalfont St. Peter, Bucks. K. E. Black, A. E. Henson, Lt.-Gen. Sir John Brown.

Chalmers: **Alan Cyril**, 16 Old Buildings, Lincolns Inn, W.C.2; Cobblers, Shackleford, Surrey. I. B. M. Hamilton, H. Lidbetter, W. J. Palmer-Jones.

Day: **Frank Reginald**, War Damage Commission, London; 41 The Glen, Pinner, Middx. J. C. S. Soutar, A. R. Conder, C. B. Smith.

Entwistle: **Clive Ernest**, 35 Royal Avenue, Chelsea, S.W.3. Howard Robertson, E. M. Fry, Wells-Coates.

Frankel: **Rudolf**, 120 Grove End Gardens, N.W.8. E. C. Kent, R. F. Jordan, George Fairweather.

Pennells: **Bernard Field**, M.B.E., 13 Liverpool Gardens, Worthing, Sussex; Little Paddock, Hillside Avenue, Worthing. John Saxon-Snell, F. F. Howard, K. E. Black.

Pyman: **Noel**, Lloyds Bank Chambers, Vicar Lane, Leeds; The White House, Knaresborough, Yorkshire. W. H. King, N. R. Paxton, Victor Bain.

Quarby: **John Varley**, 1 Western Parade, Southsea; 7 Parkstone Avenue, Southsea. A. J. Sharpe, V. G. Cogswell, A. C. Townsend.

Williams: **Laurence**, The Daimler Co. Ltd., Radford, Coventry; 'South Watch', 490 Longford Road, Cannock, Staffs. T. S. Wood, E. F. Reynolds, L. A. Chackett.

AS ASSOCIATES (38)

The name of a school, or schools, after a candidate's name indicates the passing of a recognized course.

Austin: **Ernest Harry Wesley** [Special Final], The Gables, Oakfield Road, Brettell Lane, Stourbridge, Worcs. H. E. Folkess, T. M. Ashford, Herbert Jackson.

Axtell: **Elaine** (Miss) (Bartlett Sch. of Arch.: Univ. of London), 18 Fendon Road, Cambridge. Prof. H. O. Corfiato, H. C. Hughes, Peter Bicknell.

Baron: **John Michael** (Nottingham Sch. of Arch.), 115 Woodthorpe Drive, Mapperley, Nottingham. George Checkley, T. N. Cartwright, F. A. Broadhead.

Bird: **Kenneth John** [Special Final], 36 Cotman Road, Norwich. J. B. Cooper, F. G. Limmer, E. W. B. Scott.

Blockley: **Leonard Hamilton** [Special Final], Shelford, nr. Radcliffe-on-Trent, Nottingham. H. H. Goodall, E. W. Roberts, E. Frear.

Boutell: **Leonard Jonathan** [Special Final], 'Welworthville', 47 Ramsey Road, Ramsey, nr. Harwich, Essex. C. W. Box, D. W. Clark, E. J. Symcox.

Brown: **James Charles** [Special Final], 14 Railway Terrace, Rugby, Warwickshire. C. H. Elkins, H. T. Jackson, A. C. Bunch.

Collings: **Vivian George** [Special Final], 'Caro', 25 Tresawls Road, Truro, Cornwall. Herbert Jackson, T. M. Ashford, George Drysdale.

Couper: **Norman Douglas** (Edin. Coll. of Art:

Sch. of Arch.), 6 King Street, Inverberrie, Kincardineshire. A. G. MacDonald, J. R. McKay, A. H. Mottram.

Crompton: **Mary Estelle** (Miss), B.Arch. (L'pool) (Liverpool Sch. of Arch.: Univ. of Liverpool), St. Clement's House, Bolsover Street, W.1. Prof. L. B. Budden, B. A. Miller, Herbert Thearle.

Duncan: **Scott** (Edin. Coll. of Art: Sch. of Arch.), c/o Wood, 13 Lennox Street, Edinburgh. J. D. Mills, Sir Frank Mears, A. H. Mottram.

Findlay: **James Robert** [Final], 163 Grand Avenue, Surbiton, Surrey. George Fairweather, A. G. Alexander, W. A. Rutter.

Fussell: **Cyril James** (Welsh Sch. of Arch.: The Tech. Coll., Cardiff), c/o Borough Architect's Dept., Town Hall, Newport, Monmouthshire. Lewis John, Johnson Blackett, H. B. Rowe.

Gregory: **Terence Wyatt** [Final], 121 Oxbarn Avenue, Wolverhampton, Staffs. Herbert Jackson, T. M. Ashford, A. J. Penberthy.

Grice: **John Michael**, A.A. Dip. (Arch. Assoc. (London): Sch. of Arch.), 34 Gordon Square, W.C.1. Denis Poulton, P. G. Freeman, W. S. Grice.

Hope: **Helen Elizabeth** (Miss) (Passed a qualifying Examination approved by the R.A.I.A.), Uplands, London Road, Harrow, Middlesex. O. A. Yuncken, A. R. Butler, C. E. Serpell.

Jacob: **Christopher Harvey** [Final], 22 Elgin Road, Ballsbridge, Dublin. P. J. Munden, Vincent Kelly, J. J. Robinson.

Kirkham: **John Kenneth** [Special Final], 'Kewood', Shipway Lane, Torquay. E. U. Chanon, J. L. Fouracre, Louis de Soissons.

Macgregor: **Penelope Anne Udale** (Miss) [Final], Red Lion House, Chiswick Mall, W.4. Prof. A. E. Richardson, J. M. Macgregor, O. D. Pearce.

Marchant: **George William** [L] [Special Final], 12 Downs Cote Park, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol. S. C. Clark, J. N. Meredith, W. A. Rutter.

Mercer: **Ursula Margaret** (Miss), B.Arch. (L'pool) (Liverpool Sch. of Arch.: Univ. of Liverpool), Wolstanton Vicarage, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs. Prof. L. B. Budden, Donald Brooke, B. A. Miller.

Milligan: **Stephen Glyndwr Vaughan** [Special Final], c/o City Architect's Dept., 1a Warwick Row, Coventry. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3 (d).

Osborne: **John Lander**, Lt.-Col. M.B.E., R.E., (Birmingham Sch. of Arch.), 95 Colmore Row, Birmingham, 3. F. J. Osborne, S. J. Stainton, S. T. Walker.

Parr: **Barbara Mary** (Miss) [Final], 10 Lemsford Road, St. Albans, Herts. Francis Jones, W. C. Young, Harold Bowman.

Pearcy: **Douglas** [Final], 'Oakdene', Passingham Avenue, South Green, Billericay, Essex. I. B. M. Hamilton, Victor Heal, H. Lidbetter.

Selley: **Frederick Arthur Mountford** [Special Final], 12 Tudor Chambers, Station Road, Wood Green, N.22. Thomas Overbury, Eric Cole, J. W. Macgregor.

Shanks: **Donald Allen** (Northern Poly. (London): Dept. of Arch.), 'Homecot', Goat Lane, Ringmer, nr. Lewes, Sussex. T. E. Scott, L. M. Gotch, and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3 (d).

Slade: **Charles Kenneth** [Special Final], Brazilda, Haddon Road, Chorley Wood, Herts. W. H. Hamlyn, Stanley Hamp, J. M. Smith.

Soulsby: **John Peter Frederick** [Special Final],

29 Southern Drive, Anlaby Park, Hull. G. D. Harbron, H. Andrew, F. J. Horth.

Suter: **Ronald Edwin** [Special Final], 21 Elm Avenue, Oxhey, Watford, Herts. K. M. Winch, Michael Tapper, G. M. Trench.

Turner-Smith: **Colin Ernest** (The Poly., Regent Street, London: Sch. of Arch.), High Garth, 9 Cearn Way, Old Coulsdon, Surrey. C. F. Blythin, J. S. Walkden, E. C. Scherrer.

Underwood: **Sidney** [Special Final], 89 Camberwell New Road, S.E.5. G. M. Trench, S. B. Pritlove, L. S. Stanley.

Wallace: **Thomas Highet** [Special Final], 'Belmont', 65 Dalry Road, Kilwinning, Ayrshire. W. J. Smith, William Cowie, J. A. Coia.

Whiting: **Thomas Courtney** [Special Final], 'Tanglin', 20 Ocklynge Close, Little Common, Bexhill. L. S. Stanley, A. G. Jury, R. L. Honey.

Wilson: **James Alison** [Final], 25 Highlands Heath, Putney, S.W.15. H. C. Mason, O. F. Savege, E. H. Paisley.

Wood: **Henry Sinclair**, Dip. Arch. (Edin.), Dip. T. & C.P. (Edin.) (Edin. Coll. of Art: Sch. of Arch.), School of Architecture, College of Art, Edinburgh, 10. Leslie Grahame-Thomson, W. I. Thomson, J. R. McKay.

Wood: **Reginald Alfred** [Special Final], 19 Mulgrave Road, Croydon, Surrey. J. K. Hicks, E. C. Scherrer, Graham Crump.

Woods: **Alan** [Final], 43 Templar Road, Summertown, Oxford. R. F. Dodd, Thomas Rayson, T. L. Dale.

AS LICENTIATES (15)

Barclay: **William**, c/o J. S. Johnston, Esq. [F], 47 Charlotte Street, Leith; 50 Howden Hall Road, Edinburgh, 9. J. S. Johnston, and the President and Sec. of the Edinburgh Arch. Assoc. under Bye-law 3 (a).

Fogden: **John**, Messrs. L. F. Vanstone and Partners, 11 Grimstone Terrace, Houndiscombe Road, Plymouth; Oakhurst, Dartington, Totnes, Devon. Lt.-Col. F. J. Taylor and the President and Hon. Sec. of the Devon and Cornwall Arch. Soc. under Bye-law 3 (a).

Idle: **Philip George**, Major R.E., H.Q. Aldershot and Hants District, Aldershot; 'Telvio', Mytchett Road, Frimley Green, Surrey. W. Tweedy, L. J. Couves, E. S. Ambrose.

Korn: **Arthur**, Architectural Association School of Architecture, 36 Bedford Square, W.C.1; 12 Christchurch Avenue, N.W.6. R. F. Jordan, H. G. Goddard, L. H. Bucknell.

Main: **Gerald Eric**, 'Underwood', Grange-over-Sands, Lancs. J. H. Markham, G. M. Trench, and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3 (d).

Minett: **Charles William**, Air Ministry, W.8; Cornwall House, Stamford Street, S.E.1.

'Fairmead', Bridgefield Road, Tankerton, Kent. H. Anderson, C. M. Swannell, Paul Badcock.

Paquay: **Albert Francois**, County Architect's Dept., 3 Becker Street, Oxford; 26 Polstead Road, Oxford. G. R. Hutton, L. J. Ashby, J. C. Leed.

Parker: **Stanley**, c/o Messrs. Durnford and Moore, 418-422 Strand, W.C.2; 30 St. Dunstan's Road, South Norwood, S.E.25. E. L. Gale, R. G. Cox, F. Q. Farmer.

Peek: **John Henry**, c/o Messrs. Clifford Tee and Gale, Moorgate Hall, 153 Moorgate, E.C.2; 'Redcot', 35 The Crescent, Belmont, Surrey. E. L. Gale, L. M. Gotch, R. G. Cox.

Smith: **William Hill**, c/o Engineer (Scotland), L.M.S. Railway Co., St. Enoch Station, Glasgow; 10 Linn Drive, Muirend, Glasgow, S.4. Gavin Lennox, and the President and Sec. of the Glasgow Inst. of Arch. under Bye-law 3 (a).

Steven: David, c/o B.C.3/Design, Ministry of Works, 6 Hyde Park Gardens, W.2; 27 Durham Avenue, Bromley, Kent. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3 (d).

Walker: Brenda Emily Janie (Miss), c/o Douglas F. Chrisfield, Esq. [L], Clarendon House, High Street, Broadstairs; Broad Oak, Carlton Avenue, Broadstairs. F. A. Perren,

and the President and Hon. Sec. of the S.E.S.A. under Bye-law 3 (a).

Wilcox: Joseph William, A.M.T.P.I., Messrs. J. F. Dodd and Wilcox, 2 Waverley Street, Long Eaton, nr. Nottingham; 'Westleigh', Longmoor Road, Long Eaton. C. F. W. Haseldine, and the President and Hon. Sec. of the Nottingham, Derby and Lincoln Arch. Soc. under Bye-law 3 (a).

Williams: Owen Pasley Denny, Ministry of Works, Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge; The Queens House, Linton, Cambs. W. A. Rutter, C. G. Mant, G. C. Wilson.

Woodman: Dudley Francis, County Architect's Dept., Middlesex County Council, 20 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1; 'Oaksway', 101, Brancaster Lane, Purley, Surrey. H. W. Burchett, C. Cowles Voysey, C. G. Stillman.

Members' Column

This column is reserved for notices of changes of address, partnership and partnerships vacant, or wanted, practices for sale or wanted, office accommodation, and personal notices other than for posts wanted as salaried assistants for which the Institute's Employment Register is maintained.

APPOINTMENTS

Mr. C. D. Andrews [F] has relinquished his appointment as Principal Assistant Architect (Health) to the Middlesex County Council on his appointment as Regional Architect to the North West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board. His new address will be 11a Portland Place, London, W.1.

Mr. J. Grenfell Hird [A] has been appointed Senior Planning Assistant to Worcestershire County Council, and would be pleased to receive trade catalogues, etc. at the County Planning Dept., County Buildings, Worcester.

Mr. Guy S. Melland [A] has been appointed Senior Architect to the Municipal Council of Nairobi, Kenya Colony, and will be pleased to receive trade catalogues relevant to East Africa at P.O. Box 651, Nairobi, Kenya, E. Africa.

PRACTICES AND PARTNERSHIPS

Mr. G. B. Bagnall [L], of The Red House, High Street, Lymington, has taken over the practice of the late **Mr. C. Rooke**, and has opened a branch office at Church Hill, Milford-on-Sea, Hampshire.

Mr. R. Fielding Dodd [F] and **Mr. K. A. Stevens [A]** have dissolved their partnership with **Mr. A. M. Best [A]**, who is now practising on his own account. They have taken into partnership **Mr. G. R. S. Flavel [A]**, and will continue to practise at 21 Turl Street, Oxford, under the title of **R. Fielding Dodd and Stevens**.

Mr. George Drysdale [F] has taken into partnership **Mr. Arthur Ledoyen [A]**, and they are practising at 16 Harborne Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, 15 (Edgbaston 1895). They will be pleased to receive trade catalogues etc. at that address.

Mr. Cecil E. M. Fillmore [F] has taken into partnership **Mr. Geoffrey Cox [A]**, and will continue to practise as before under the title of **Cecil F. M. Fillmore**, 8, Newhall Street, Birmingham.

Mr. W. J. Freeman [A] and **Mr. G. Batten [L]**, 17 Blagrove Street, Reading, have taken into partnership **Mr. E. W. May [L]** of Bracknell. The firm will continue to practise as **Howell, Freeman and Batten** at that address.

Messrs. Harrison, Barnes and Hubbard [F/A/A] would be pleased to receive trade catalogues, etc. at their Mediterranean office in Larnaca, Cyprus.

Mr. Arnold F. Hooper [F] and **Mr. Michael J. F. Secrett [A]**, practising under the name of **Hooper, Belfrage and Hooper** at Norfolk House, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2, have taken into partnership **Mr. Percy Gray [A]**. The firm will in future be known as **Hooper, Belfrage, Secrett and Gray**.

Mr. Alfred H. Howard [L] has purchased the practice of the late **Arthur E. T. Mort** of Winchester, and the name of the firm has been changed to **Arthur E. T. Mort and Partners**. The address will be the same, Westminster Bank Chambers, 91 High Street, Winchester (Winchester 3188).

Mr. C. S. Jarrett [A] has commenced practice at 52/54 Davies Street, London, W.1 (Mayfair 0662), and will be pleased to receive trade catalogues, etc.

Mr. Eric P. Lambert [L] and **Mr. W. Norman Oliver [L]**, practising as **Lambert and Oliver** at 35 South Street, Bridport, Dorset, have taken **Mr. Stephen S. Williamson [A]** into partnership. The style and title of the firm remains unchanged.

Messrs. Quiggin and Gee [F/F] have taken into partnership **Mr. Ernest Harold Cornes [A]** and **Mr. George Robert Stewart Hoskins [A]**, who have been with the firm since 1922 and 1930 respectively. The firm will continue to practise under the title of **Quiggin and Gee** at Harley Buildings, Old Hall Street, Liverpool, 3. (Central 8624/5.)

Mr. John G. R. Sheridan [A] has joined as a partner the firm of **Edmund Kirby and Sons**, 5 Cook Street, Liverpool, 2 (Central 4377), and will be pleased to receive trade catalogues, etc. at that address.

Mr. Charles H. Stuart [L] having terminated his appointment with Tube Investments Ltd. (Group Services), Rocky Lane, Birmingham, 6, has commenced private practice at 22 Bank Street, Ashford, Kent (Ashford 568), where he will be pleased to receive trade catalogues, etc.

Mr. A. Sturrock [A], Architect and Planning Officer to the Isle of Man Local Government Board, would be pleased to receive catalogues and appropriate trade information concerning work normally undertaken by Local Authorities. His address is Murray House, Douglas, I.O.M.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

The new address of **Mr. Frederic A. Broad [L]** is 52 Pinewood Road, Swansea, Glam, and *not* the Borough Architect's Department, The Guildhall, Swansea.

Mr. Clifford Duke [A] has removed from 55c Greencoat Place, London, S.W.1, to 111 Haverstock Hill, London, N.W.3 (Primrose 2512).

Mr. A. M. Edwards, recently appointed Senior Planning Assistant, Essex County Council (North Eastern Area), has removed to 41 East Street, Colchester, Essex, to which all future correspondence should be addressed.

Mr. Leslie E. G. Hunt [A] has removed from 36 Yarmouth Road, Thorpe-next-Norwich, to 2 Rose Lane, Norwich (Norwich 26624).

Mr. H. S. Jaretski [L] has removed to 52/54 Davies Street, London, W.1 (Mayfair 0662).

Mr. Daniel Roth [A] has removed to 69 Radford Road, Leamington Spa, Warwickshire.

Mr. G. K. Moss [A], formerly of 129 Kingsbury Road, Coventry, will now practise from 20 Radcliffe Road, Coventry (Coventry 5245).

Mr. Harry G. Speakman [A] and **Elizabeth Speakman [A]** are now in practice at 'Kytton', Fosse Andre, Guernsey, C.I., and *not* at The Walmsleys, Leigh, Lancs.

PRACTICES AND PARTNERSHIPS WANTED AND AVAILABLE

Architect's practice on South Coast, established over 40 years, for sale; together with freehold office and modern maisonette over. Reply Box 142, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

Associate, B.Arch. (34) wishes to purchase practice or partnership in Worcestershire or South-West England. Reply Box 146, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

Member [F], aged 40, wishes to purchase partnership or practice in South or South-West England. Would consider accepting situation leading to partnership. Reply Box 141, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

Owing to retirement of partner, an old-established practice in East Anglian county town has half share available for disposal, incoming partner to have right to take full control in two years' time. Present senior partner will stay for this period to enable new partner to become established. Reply Box 143, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

Member's practice in thriving South Midlands town for sale, or would consider junior partnership. Reply Box 144, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

ACCOMMODATION

Member practising in Birmingham requires one or two rooms as office in the centre of Birmingham. Willing to share accommodation, etc. with other architect. Reply Box 145, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

FOR SALE

Antiquarian drawing board complete with T-square, in good condition. Offers to Box 147, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

"A.B.S"

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1. **Normal Advance:** 80 per cent. of valuation. **Interest:** 4 per cent. gross. (Borrower pays Survey Fee and Legal Costs, totalling 1 per cent. of loan.)

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Repayment by means of an Endowment Assurance term not exceeding 25 years under (1) or 30 years under (2).

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